B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XIII NO. 284— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1925 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5 Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12 „	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,953
19 „	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
1926			
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
9 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
16 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 „	RAJPUTANA		14,100
6 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o ..		10,902
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA † ..		7,952
3 Apri	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £30, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
10th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,278
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD ..	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey, Passengers,

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

4th Dec.	SICILIA* ..	Straits, China, Japan,
10th Dec.	LAHORE* ..	China, Japan.
22nd Dec.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
End Dec. 1926	MIRZAPORE* ..	China, Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
2nd Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

2nd Dec.	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
4th „	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
5th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
7th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
9th „	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.
11th „	SHIRALA* ..	Karachi direct

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

* The S.S. "SHIRALA" will sail as an extra steamer for Karachi direct on Friday 11th December and local Passengers can be booked by this sailing.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	3rd Dec.	18th Dec.
x Penang Maru.	K. Ishii	5214	15th Dec.	20th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	9083	16th Dec.	26th Dec
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.

x Proceeds to Karachi.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00 000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakta (Nagar Sheth, Baroda)
Jheth Durgaprasad Shamlhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of, Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

ARE YOU INTERESTED

IN

Provision for Old Age and Against Premature Death?

THE ONLY WAY

A LIFE POLICY

WITH

THE GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

50-52, Church Gate Street, : : : : BOMBAY.

FUNDS INVESTED IN INDIA.
AGENTS WANTED.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	83,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Dengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay

Post Box No. 402.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,30
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Ohara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Ambala Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Karachi	Patiala
Cawnpore	Kasur	Quetta
Calcutta	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sialkot
Ferozepore		Simla
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City	
Jalalabad		

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

S. S. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,900,000
Reserved Fund	£ 800,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G
Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened in favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. C. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Lowest Rates of premium
Prompt Settlement of Claims
Liberal Policy conditions
Guaranteed Surrender Values

Represent the "National" if you desire Competitive rates.

BRANCH OFFICE:
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS
IF YOU DESIRE
A REMUNERATIVE AGENCY
REPRESENTS

NATIONAL INDIAN

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
MARTIN & CO., MANAGING AGENTS.

A SOUND & PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.

WITH MODERATE PREMIUMS.
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
LIBERAL POLICY CONDITIONS.
ECONOMIC & EXPERT MANAGEMENT.
STRONG DIRECTORATE.

Apply for Agency particulars to:—

BEHERAY & SONS,

Chief Agents, Bombay Presidency,
267, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL TERMS to those who will introduce business before ensuing X'mas Holidays.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over	Rs. 3,25,000
Claims Paid Exceed	Rs. 4,25,000

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere. For particulars apply to :—

S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents For Gujrat, Kathiawar.
Raipur, Naiwada, No. 4149/2 Ahmedabad.
Messrs. ADHIKARI DEENDOYAL & Co.,
Opposite Telegraph Office,
Residency Road, Hyderabad, (DECCAN.)

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary.
285/10, Bowbazar, Street CALCUTTA.
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi, Nagpur
Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.
(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
BANKERS and TRAVEL AGENTS
240 Hornby Road
Telephone No 20923
Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.
BANKING.
General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit Current Accounts, Foreign Currency Accounts, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Order issued. Foreign Money bought and sold
TRAVEL.
Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways, Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.
A WORLD SERVICE

BOOK YOUR PASSAGE NOW

FOR

1926

JEENA & CO.,

POST BOX No. 849,
BOMBAY.
AGENTS and CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL

CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS for Johnson's Inks and Mucilage, that challenge competition for quality and prices. For Business terms, apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & CO., Shamset Street, Bombay, No. 2.
A R2215

WANTED.—A GUJARATI UNDERGRADUATE, Second Language Sanskrit. Modh Bania and one knowing Typewriting preferred. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
A R2242

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to represent as Life Chief Agents for The East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., for unrepresented districts. For terms etc., apply to THE SECRETARIES, at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED by a well experienced young man, knowing typewriting and strong in correspondence and English, spare time work. Business line preferred. Apply Box No. 1117, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2243

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

AT PANCHGANI "Sunnybank" completely furnished big BUNGALOW, TO BE LET from 15th December to 14th February. Rent Rs. 150 monthly. Apply Mrs. GHANDY.
C 24538

TO LET on short or long lease, a modern and self-contained FLAT in Motlibai Street, near W. I. T. C., completely furnished with cutlery, plate and linen, having verandah, dining, drawing and two bed rooms, with attached bath rooms, kitchen, servants quarter and store room, electric light, fans and gas. Monthly rent Rs. 250. Also garage if required. Apply Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2232

HOUSES, FLATS WANTED.

ACCOMODATION for storing, about 75 pieces of household furniture required, owner going abroad. Please quote lowest rent to Box No. 1113, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
D R2234

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

SOLID TEAKWOOD FURNITURE, newly made and of artistic design, TO LET on hire complete for drawing, dining and two bed rooms and kitchen, also cutlery and crockery if required. Owner going abroad. Apply Box No. 1112, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
F R2233

KEIRO, M.M.C., Necromancer and Illusionist open to engagement up to January 1926. Magicians of India grab this offer quick! Going at half price! Best Austrian made Magical Apparatuses 50 Items. In one lot or singly. Sawing Thro' a woman. Chinese Sword illusion with real Swords, the victory illusion, etc. All complete and ready for use. Working etc., will be taught free. Apply Box No. 1116, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2241

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 200 only. Original price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

MEDICAL.

TO BE SOLD—A well-equipped and private DISPENSARY in a central and thickly populated locality. Apply Box No. 1118, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
M R2245.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

LOOK HERE:—Renowned ILKAL SARRIES, colour guaranteed. Particulars in catalogue. SHRI MAHALUXMI SILK SARRI MANUFACTORY, ILKAL, Distt. Bijapur, M. S. M. Rly.
T R1585

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

Modern St., Fort, Bombay

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

PROFESSION.

SAFE and SURE CURE for DEBILITY of any name and nature. Particulars FREE under cover. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P R2219

WINTER SPECIALITY—VAJIKARAN YAKUTI, full of musk, gold, pearl and other choicest and richest drugs. Tones up the system by infusing new blood and vigour. Rs. 15/- per bottle of 30 pills. VAIDYA PRABHASHANKER R., Ghatkopar.
P R2226

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

CHEVROLET, 5 seater, 1923 model, complete in every respect, and insured. Engineer owner driven and little used. Engine specially tuned for economy and comfort. Price Rs. 1,800 or near offer. Apply Box No. 1114, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R2235

FOR SALE—PEARS ARROW MOTOR CAR; 38 H. P. Six C. Megnet, Delgo. Dynama complete, totally new. Specially for High persons. Write MORLIDHARDAS c/o Mangoomal Jessasingh, 67, Nagdevi Street, Phon. No. 25678.
JA R2244

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

T. R. LEES, LTD., ENGLAND, (Established 1852). Manufacturers of High-class Machinery, Steam Engines, Cross Compound, Tendum Compound, Single Cylinders, Vertical and Horizontal, Woodworking Machinery, Circular Saw Benches, Band Sawings, Log Saw Frames, Planing, etc. 8" x 13" x 16", and 11" x 19" x 20" Engines, etc. in stock. Sole Agents, M. H. DINSHAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.
K

ICE MACHINES.—B. M. KATPITIA Post Box 759, Bombay, supplies Simple and Reliable Ice MACHINES with latest improvements.
K R2180

LARGEST STOCK—SPECIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINES upto 250 B.H.P., Electric Lighting Plants, Steam Rollers, Chemical Fire Engines, Ladders, Tram Rails, Locomotives, Tipwagons, Triplex, Flour Mills, hourly output 800 lbs., Fireproof Safes, Calculating Machines, etc., INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, Forbes Street, Kirti Buildings, Bombay.
K R2224

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications, are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

BOMBAY COTTON ANNUAL 1924-1925.

NOW ON SALE PRICE RS. 2.

Back Nos. available at reduced prices. EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, Hornby Road, Bombay.
24545

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TEN VALUATION OFFICERS are required for a period of about eight months, each on Rs. 150 p.m., for the work of revising the rental valuations of the propertics within the Municipal District of Ahmedabad.

Applications stating age, qualifications, PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE together with testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th December, 1925. Servants under Government or Local bodies should apply through their official superiors.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT.
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad,
Dated 30th November, 1925.
C24541

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITES TENDER not later than 10th December, 1925, for the work of additions and alterations to the Hindu Gymkhana Pavilion at Kennedy Sea Face. For particulars, plans, estimates and forms of tender apply personally. The owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

B. R. KAGAL,
Architect and Civil Engineer,
107, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay 1.
R2230

THE MALABAR FOREST AND RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company will be REMOVED from 9, Tamarind Lane, Fort, to 114, 118 COWASJI PATEL STREET, Fort Bombay, from 2nd December, 1925.

M. C. AMIN,
Secretary.
Bombay, 1st December, 1925.
C24546

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

THE Falkland Road Overbridge is being closed to all vehicular traffic by the Municipal Corporation on and from 3rd December, 1925, in connection with laying the new Tansa Water Mains. Tram cars will not, therefore, be able to proceed to the present Tardeo Terminus, but will stop at, and start from, the top of the bridge. As soon as the bridge is reopened to vehicular traffic, tram-cars will proceed to Tardeo Terminus as usual.

C. LUCAS,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st December, 1925.
C24542

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 4149 OF 1924.

GOOLAM HUSAIN MOLOOBHAI and another ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

HAJI ESSA HAJI HAROON. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 16th day of July, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1925, at the hour of Five O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Mahableshwar Hills Registration Sub-District, Wai, District Satara, containing by admeasurement four Acres and fourteen Gunthas be the same little more or less and described particularly denoted as No. 82 in a certain map or plan of the said Mahableshwar Hills deposited in the office of the Collector of Satara known as Clifton Cottage for the term of twenty-one years from the nineteenth day of February One thousand nine hundred and eighteen at the yearly rent of Rupees forty-three and annas eight and subject to the covenants and conditions of the Indenture of Lease, dated the 27th day of March, 1918, with messuage Buildings standing thereon and bounded, on the East by Public Road, on the West by Revision Survey No. 210, on the North Revision Survey No. 60 Clifton House property and on the South by Revision Survey No. 63 Gongatry property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. LITTLE & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at the Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24569

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS and HANSRAJ DWARKADAS, of Bombay, Inhabitant have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgagae, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land together with the messuage, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate and fronting the Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2854 6/9th square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 1328, New No. 16355 and New Survey No 7198 and Cadastral No. 233, Malabar and Camballa Hill Division and bounded, on the East by the property of Darasha Dubash, on the West by Nepean Sea Road, on the North by the property of J. E. Modi and on the South by the property of Darasha Dubash and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3283 and Street Nos. 9-11 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1925.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C24544

NOTICE.

ALLEN-LIVERSIDGE (INDIA) LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above named Company claim the proprietorship of the Trade Marks or Labels here depicted.

1 2

A-L

Trade Mark.

D-A Registered TradeMark

The said trade marks have been purchased by the Company from Allen-Liversidge, Limited, the former owners thereof.

The first Label is used on all dissolved acetylene, portable acetylene lamps, generators, household plants and other acetylene apparatus and accessories and the second is used on Dissolved Acetylene in solid drawn seamless steel cylinders for use in welding and cutting of metals for illuminating and other purposes and accessories thereto. The said Labels denote the goods manufactured by the abovenamed Company and are used so as to distinguish such goods from the like goods of other manufacturers or traders.

LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors for Allen-Liversidge (India) Limited.
C24543

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

150, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF "THE SHRI KARUNESH LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING PRESS AS A GOING CONCERN, SITUATE AT TRIBHOWAN ROAD, SIR MANGALDASS WADY, GIRGAUM.

Pursuant to the order made in Suit No. 2678 of 1924 and under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed therein (Karkare vs. Gogate) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 18th instant sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above mentioned Lithographic Printing Press consisting of:—

Ratcliffe machines; Winston and Ratcliffe Hand Presses; Hughes and Kimber Press; Payne's Hand Cutting Press, Stitching, Punching and varnishing machines; Copper plate Press; Two Induction Moter 10 H.P. each by A. Chambers and Macfarlane; stone grinding machine; a large lot of lithographic stones of different sizes, etc. etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO

NOTICE.

The Superintendent Ammunition Factory will receive offers in writing by Regt. post in sealed covers with a deposit of twenty-five per cent. on or before WEDNESDAY, 9th December, 1925, for approximately 1500 Gunpowder available for sale. For samples apply to

NESSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
94, Main Street, Camp, POONA.

AMUSEMENTS

JOHNNY HINES IN

The EARLY BIRD

A SPARKLING BUBBLING COMEDY

PATHE GAZETTE

TIME:— 6, 8 & 10 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

In addition to Johnny Hines Picture By Special Request at 10 p.m. only

HARRIS & LAWIE

AND

MISS DIAMOND

Will give a Complete Change of Programme

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!!

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!!!

The Splendid Picture

Vikrama Charithra

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"Vikrama Outwitted"

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SARASWATI FILMS CO.

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AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of the Insolvent's right, title, interest, claim and demand in the properties at Rajan Khar, Navkhar, Balpada, Milkat Khar, Devli Revas Khar, Rajan Khar, Devli Khar, etc., at Alibag, District Kolaba, and in the properties and Salt Pans at Uran, Peth Uran and Panvel in Zilla Kolaba.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb and Co. (Insolvents), and with the consent and concurrence of the Mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction in 15 lots, six lots in Part I, six lots in Part II, and three lots in Part III, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of December, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Insolvents, Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb and Co., in the undermentioned properties:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

PART I.

LOT NO. I.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or field situate at Rajan Khar in Alibag in the Registration District and Sub-District Kolaba, admeasuring 36¾ gunthas or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 13, Pot Hissa No. 6, and Entry No. 66, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the West by Padya Patil's land, on or towards the North by Nathoo Nag Patil's land and on or towards the South by Raghoo Dharma Patil's land.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or field situate at Rajan Khar at Davli, in the Registration District and Sub-District Kolaba, admeasuring 3½ gunthas or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 15, Pot Hissa No. 13, and Entry No. 76, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Basha Savji Patil's land, on or towards the West by Balya Bapoo Patil's land, on or towards the South by Balya Bapoo Patil's land and on or towards the North by Pandya Nakhya Patil's land.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with a house thereon, situate at Navkhar Village at Rajan-Khar Davli, in the Registration District and Sub-District Kolaba, containing by admeasurement 30 yards in length and 25 yards in breadth, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by vacant land and beyond that by the land of Raghoo Krishna Patil, on or towards the West by sea, on or towards the South by vacant land and beyond that by the land of Balya Posh Patil, and on or towards the North by vacant land and beyond that by the land of Pandya Patil.

FOURTHLY:—Two Vanjaryachi long fields, bearing Survey Nos. 326 and 326, Pot Hissa Nos. 1 and 1, Entry No. 1583 respectively, and admeasuring 22½ gunthas and 5½ gunthas respectively.

LOT NO. II.

All that the share, right, title and interest of Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb in all that piece or parcel of Varkas land or ground situate, lying and being at Balpada in Sub-District Panvel Taluka Zilla District Kolaba, the whole land admeasuring 28 gunthas or thereabouts and half of it, admeasuring 14 gunthas or thereabouts, and bearing Survey No. 326, Pot Hissa No. 1, and Entry No. 1583, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the West by the Varkas land of Baloo Kutar, on the South by the fields of Tookya and beyond that by Khajan land and on the North by a Public Road and on the East by the Varkas land of Vithal Krishna Patil.

LOT NO. III.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground or garden situate, lying and being at Nilkat Khar in Alibag in Zilla Kolaba, in the Registration District and Sub-District Kolaba, bearing Survey No. 6, Pot Hissa No. 1, and Entry No. 13, and admeasuring 10¼ gunthas or thereabouts, and which said land is bounded on or towards the East by Ramji Kutar Mahtra and Daji Patil's Gauthan land, on or towards the West by Dhoolia Balia's land, on or towards the North by Public Road and, on or towards the South by Nawa Patil's fields.

SECONDLY:—All that the right, title and interest in all that piece or parcel of Gauthan land situate, lying and being at Milkat Khar in Alibag, Zilla Kolaba, in the Registration District and Sub-District Kolaba, admeasuring 21¼ gunthas or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by Ramji Kutar and Daji Patil's Gauthan land, on or towards the West by Dhoolia Baba's land and on or towards the North by Public Road and on or towards the South by Nawa Patil's field.

LOT NO. IV.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of leasehold Khar land or ground situate and being at Devli, in the Registration Sub-District and District Kolaba, held under a Lease dated 1st August, 1904, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb of the other part, and which land bearing Survey No. 188 and Pot Hissa No. 1 and Entry No. 2, and admeasuring 1 acre and 29¼ gunthas.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of leasehold land or ground known as Rajan Khar, situate, lying and being at Davli, in the Registration Sub-District and District Kolaba, held under a Lease dated 1st August, 1904, made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb of the other part, and which land bears Survey No. 50, Entry No. 129 and Pot Hissa No. 1, and admeasuring 6 acres and 16¼ gunthas.

LOT NO. V.

All that the half share, right, title and interest of Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb in all that piece or parcel of Gauthan land in Devli Rajan Khar, Taluka Alibag, Registration District and Sub-District Kolaba, containing by admeasurement 4¼ gunthas, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb, on or towards the West by the house of Monoo Master, on or towards the South by village of Navkhar and on or towards the North by the land belonging to Kaba.

LOT NO. VI.

All that the half share right title and interest of Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb in all that piece or parcel of Gauthan land in Devli Rajan Khar Taluka Alibag Registration District and Sub-district Kolaba admeasuring two gunthas and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Government Gauthan No. 2, on or towards the West by the Bhat Shaiti of Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb, on or towards the North by Public Road and on or towards the South by Government Gauthan Nos. 3 and 5.

PART II.

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of ground or field named Ujad situate lying and being at Rajan Khar in Devli Village Taluka Alibag bearing Survey No. 26 Pot Hissa No. 1 and Entry No. 84 admeasuring 30½ gunthas or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Gauthan land and land of Raghoo Dharma Patil, on or towards the West by Government Khajan land, on or towards the North by a Gauthan and on or towards the South by the land of Gulbai Kharshedji Khansaheb.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Rajan Khar bearing Survey No. 29 Pot Hissa No. 1 and Entry Nos. 1 and 2 admeasuring 5¾ gunthas or thereabouts and which said land is bounded on or towards the East by the land and houses of Halia Ambaji Patil and Ghvaria Pea Patil, one or towards the West by the land of Gulbai Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb, on or towards the South by the land of Changia Dharma Mahatra, on or towards the North by Gauthan lands.

LOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Rajan Khar bearing Survey No. 26 Pot Hissa No. 8 and Entry No. 91 admeasuring 12½ gunthas, or thereabouts and which said land is bounded on or towards the East ansd West by the land of Gulbai Kharshedji Dadabhai, on or towards the South by the land of Randhoo Nathoo Patil and on or towards the North by the land of Raghoo Dharma Patil.

LOT No. IV.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Ranjan Khar Devli bearing Survey No. 24 Pot Hissa No. 1 and Entry No. 66 admeasuring 38¾ gunthas or thereabouts and bounded as follows on or towards the East and North by the land of Nathoo Nag Patil, on or towards the West by the land of Padu Jakhoo Vithoo Bhoo Daboo Bal Patil and Hiroo Bal Patil and or towards the South by the land of Raghoo Dharma Patil.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Rajan Khar Devli bearing Survey No. 25 Pot Hissa No. 7 and Entry No. 76 admeasuring 9 gunthas or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by land of Ganoo Mahadoo, on or towards the West by the land of Hiroo Bal Patil, on or towards the South by the land of Dehoo Bai Patil and on or towards the North by the land of Parbu Jakhoo Patil.

LOT No. V.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Rajan Khar bearing portion of Survey No. 29 Pot Hissa No. 1 and Entry Nos. 1 and 2 admeasuring 20½ gunthas or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the remaining portion of the said land, on or towards the West by the land of Khajan Survey No. 29, on or towards the South by Changya Dharma Mahatra and on or towards the North by the compound of the house of Gulbai Kharshedji Dadabhai and Babaji Mahdu Patil.

LOT No. VI.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Rajan Khar Devli being portion of Survey No. 25 Pot Hissa No. 7 Entry No. 90 No. 2 admeasuring 20 gunthas, and bounded on or towards the East and North by Ramchandra Narayan Gokhlay's field, on or towards the South by the land of Nathoo Nag Patil and on or towards the West by Raghoo Dharma Patil's land.

SECONDLY:—All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground situate at Rajan Khar Devli, viz., (a) being portion of Survey No. 1 Pot Hissa No. 1 Entry No. 1 and (b) Survey No. 26 Pot Hissa No. 15 Entry No. 98 both pieces admeasuring 21 gunthas and bounded on or towards the East by Raghoo Dharma Patil's field and on or towards the West by Bindi beyond Government Khaja land, on or towards the South by the land of Radhoo Nathoo Patil and on or towards the North by Baba alias Krishna Mahal Patil's land.

PART III.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of cultivated land or ground containing by admeasurement 107 acres and 16¼ gunthas or thereabouts known or called by the name of Devli Rajan Khar and Milkat Khar situate at or near Revas Taluka Alibag Zilla Kolaba, in the Registration Sub-district and District Kolaba and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Revas Khadi, on or towards the West and South by the property of Khaderao Baji and on or towards the North by the property of the said Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb and bearing the following Nos. viz.: (a) Old Survey Nos. 2-10, New Survey Nos. 8-16, Pot Hisa No. 1, Entry Nos. 27-35; (b) Old Survey Nos. 2-9, New Survey Nos. 27-34, Pot Hisa No. 1, Entry Nos. 104-111 and (c) Old Survey No. 106, New Survey Nos. 35-38 and 102 Pot Hisa No. 1 and Entry Nos. 112, 115 and 463.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of cultivated land or ground situate at Khar Rajan Khar and Devli Khar in the Registration Sub-district and District Kolaba containing by admeasurement 150 acres or thereabouts bearing Old Survey Nos. 32, New Survey Nos. 31-47 and 50 Entry Nos. 110-126. Pot Hisa, No. 1, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Khar Rajan Khar and Devli Khar and beyond that by the Revas Prick, on or towards the West by the public road leading to More Dhaka, on or towards the South by the land bearing Survey Nos. 2-3-5-10-15 and on or towards the North by the land mark No. 14 on the public Road.

LOT NO. III.

FIRSTLW—All that 1/4th share, in all that piece or parcel of salt batty land or ground and salt pans known by the name of Agar Ramshanker situate lying and being at Peth Uran Zilla Kolaba Taluka Shavey in the Registration District Kolaba and Sub-district of Uran containing by admeasurement 151 acres and 17 gunthas bearing Pot No. 5 forming part of a large piece of salt batty fields and salt pans known by the name of Ramshankar and Sajaramshankar and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the salt pans of Bilvia Kharva and beyond that by the Tapavni and Khajan land, on or towards the East by the vacant land of Saverkhari Paiki (of) Juskhar, on or towards the South by the batty fields of Savaperpada and Sumarigaum and on or towards the West by the salt pans of large Patli and bearing Survey No. 89.

SECONDLY:—All that 1/4th share in all that piece or parcel of salt batty land and Agar or salt pans forming part of the land admeasuring 35 acres and 17 gunthahs called or known by the name of Agar Ramshanker, bearing Pot No. 5 situate lying at Uran Zilla Kolaba Taluka Shavey in the District Kolaba and Sub-district of Uran containing by admeasurement 15 acres and 20 gunthas and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by Agar Tamoli and salt pans of said Agar Tamoli, on or towards the East by the salt pans of the Agar Hoonda, on or towards the South by the Tapavni of the Khar of Agroli and on or towards the West by the salt pans of the Ramshanker Agar and bearing Survey No. 89.

THIRDLY:—All that 1/4th share in all that piece or parcel of land or ground used as platform for storing the salt at Uran Zilla Kolaba Taluka Shavey being the large platform on the South side of Big Agroli Registration District Kolaba and Sub-district Uran and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the salt pans of Big Agroli, on or towards the East by the land used for cleaning salt and forming part of the salt pans called Kharviachi Agroli and beyond that by the salt pans called Kharviachi Agroli and Khajan Khochi (i. e. earth watercourse) and on or towards the West by the Chowki No. 76 of the Big Agroli.

FOURTHLY:—All that 1/4th share in all that the land ground used for cleaning salt and known as the Western platform of the Big Agroli situate at Uran Kolaba Taluka Shavey in the District Kolaba and Sub-district of Uran and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the salt pans of the Big Agroli which has come to the share of the said Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb and the land for cleaning the salt, on or towards the South by Chowki No. 76 near the Big Agroli salt pans and beyond that by the salt marshy ground and on or towards the West by the Government ground and which said Southern and Eastern platform containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 20 gunthas and bearing Survey No. 89.

FIFTHLY:—All that 1/4th share in all that piece or parcel of land or salt batty ground and salt pans forming part of Pot No. 1 of the Agar called or known as Agar Ramshanker situate at Uran Zilla Kolaba Taluka Shavey in the District of Kolaba and Sub-district of Uran containing by admeasurement 12 acres and 15 gunthas and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the platform of Dootoda and the boundary Dam, on or towards the East by the Tapavni land belonging to the said Kharshedji Dadabhoy Khansaheb, on or towards the South by the platform of the salt pans belonging to the said Kharshedji Dadabhoy Khansaheb and beyond that by the salt marshy watercourse and on or towards the West by the platform of the Big Agroli and belonging to the said Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb and beyond that by the Government marshy ground and bearing Survey No. 89.

SIXTHLY:—All the right to use and take the sea and salt water from the three gates in the manner and conditions fully mentioned in the Indenture of Conveyance dated 29th May 1906 and made between Rao Bahadur Khanderao Wishwanath Rastey First Class Sirdar of the one part and the said Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb of the other part.

SEVENTHLY:—All that the half share right little and interest of Kharshedji Dadabhai Khansaheb in all that piece or parcel of Khajan ground in Taluka Panvel District Kolaba admeasuring 8 acres or thereabouts as per Mamlatdar Kacheri receipt No. 214 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East, West, North and South by sea.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Mhochcher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Official Assignee, at their office at 33, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the said Official Assignee or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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GIRGAUM.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, Nov. 25.—The past week has been one of almost unrelieved inactivity, no demand has been in evidence from the up-country consuming centres and clearances are consequently poor with values inclined to be easier.

Although stocks in most sections are small, offers for replacements are few as buyers generally seem disinclined to operate for distant shipment until some degree of stability in the Cotton position takes place.

Grey Shirtings.—Sales of the heavier qualities have been effected on a limited scale, but the lighter varieties have remained neglected. No forward business is reported although stocks are meagre and Home quotations easier.

Grey Dhooties.—The absence of demand from the up-country markets as made selling negligible and no transactions of importance are reported. Values are slightly lower in anticipation of the early arrival of the heavy parcels booked for October/November.

Whites.—No shipment parcels have been negotiated but sales of small lots have been concluded at rates showing a further decline of 1 anna per piece.

Miscellaneous.—The present time being between seasons there is little of interest to record. Clearances of ready parcels are poor while values remain as last quoted.

Yarn:—Rather more activity has been in evidence in this section than for some time past and forward business is reported in the finer Home Spinnings at fairly full rates.

Stocks are low and are now moving with the result that dealers have turned their attention to replacements.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1/6/0 to 1/12/0.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½ 38 16 by 13 7lbs. Rs. 9/5/0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 y6 by 16 8½lbs. Rs. 12/6/0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½lbs. Rs. 12/15/0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½lbs. Rs. 15/2/0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 41 by 38 18 by 18 11½lbs. Rs. 16/8/0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½lbs. Rs. 17/4/0 per piece.

Grey Jaconets 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 7/10/0 per piece.

White Shirtings 40,000 36in. by 40yds. Rs. 25/15/0 per piece.

White Shirtings 98 36in. by 40yds. Rs. 21 per piece.

White Shirtings 99 36in. by 40yds. Rs. 22 per piece.

White Shirtings Raja 36in. by 40yds. Rs. 9/8/0 per piece.

The prices quoted in White Shirtings are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only, add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

Our Local Yarn market remains steady with clearances, if anything better than last reported while values have been maintained.

Demand from up-country has improved and there has been a certain amount of enquiry for shipment.

We quote per 5lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10s Rs. 3/10/6 to Rs. 3/14/6.
" 12s Rs. 3/12/6 to Rs. 4/1/6.
" 14s Rs. 3/15/6 to Rs. 4/ 3/6.
" 16s Rs. 4/3/6 to Rs. 4/7/6.
" 20s Rs. 4/8/6 to Rs. 4/12/0.
" 22s Rs. 4/11/6 to Rs. 4/15/6

COAL.

The market remains dull. Enquiries are not numerous and prices tend to weaken. Raisings continue good and wagons are plentiful.

The following are nominal prices now ruling:—

Desherghur—Rs. 7 to 7/8/0.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherriah—Rs. 5/4/0 to Rs. 6.

11 and 12 Seams Jherriah—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4/8/0.

10 Seams Jorriah—Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4.

Raneegunge—Rs. 4/8/0 to Rs. 5.

GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

The following is the Weekly Gunny Market Report of Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.:—

Heavy Goods—have ruled steady throughout the interval. Nitrate Bags for the West Coast have met with good attention, while a fair business has transpired in Hy. C's., B. Twills and Liverpool Twills for forward delivery.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for January at Rs. 52, for April at Rs. 51 to Rs. 52, for July at Rs. 50 to Rs. 51; Cuban Sugar Bags for ready at Rs. 85 to Rs. 84, for December at Rs. 85.

For Egypt and the Levent.—Twill Sugar Bags 2½lbs. (6 x 8) for February/March at Rs. 80/8/0 to Rs. 81.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—Liverpool Twills for January/March at Rs. 80, for January/June at Rs. 79/8/0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for August-September at Rs. 68/8/0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—K. Bags for January/March at Rs. 59/8/0; Hy. C.'s for January/March at Rs. 73, for May/June at Rs. 71; (2" Green) for November at Rs. 72 to Rs. 72/8/0 striped basis, for December at Rs. 72/4/0 striped basis; A. Twills for November at Rs. 81, for December at Rs. 81/4/0, for January at Rs. 82, for January/March at Rs. 82/4/0, for April/June at Rs. 82; A. Twills (safety sewn), for December at Rs. 85.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—D. W. Flour Bags for January/March at Rs. 84; B. Twills for December at Rs. 69/12/0 to Rs. 70, for January/March at Rs. 71 to Rs. 71/8/0 to Rs. 71/4/0, for April/June at Rs. 71/8/0 to Rs. 71.

Hessians.—Despite the small enquiry values shew little change over the week. Shippers have bought a certain quantity of 11 porters for near shipment, while a few small sales are reported to speculators for the forward positions. We close firm with more enquiry in evidence.

9 Porters for ready and November at Rs. 21/3/0 to Rs. 21/7/0 to Rs. 21/2/0 to Rs. 21/5/0, for December at Rs. 21-5-0 to Rs. 21/8/0, For January/March at Rs. 21/8/0 to Rs. 21/12/0 to Rs. 21-7-0 to Rs. 21/10/0, for April-June at Rs. 21/4/0 to Rs. 21/8/0 to Rs. 20/4/0 to Rs. 21/8/0.

Hessian Bags 54" x 2755 ex. 40" 8ozs. for January/March at Rs. 44.

Hessian Bags 56" x 28" ex. 40" 8ozs. for January/March at Rs. 46/8/0 to Rs. 47.

Onion Bags (12 ozs.) for December and December/January at Rs. 30.

11 Porters for ready and November at Rs. 26/8/0 to Rs. 27 to Rs. 26/12/0 to Rs. 27/4/0, for December at Rs. 26/10/0 to Rs. 27, for January/March at Rs. 26/8/0 to Rs. 26/10/0, for April/June at Rs. 26/4/0 to Rs. 26/6/0, for April/September at Rs. 26/4/0.

45"/11 ozs. for November at Rs. 27.6.0 to Rs. 27/12/0.

Wheat Bags for January/March at Rs. 30.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, Nov. 27.

Mr. G. B. Desai, the Revenue Secretary, in company with the Political Secretary and others, performed the opening ceremony of the ginning factory at Bhadla on the 21st November. Bhadla under Jam Nagar is a small village, eight miles away from Rajkot; the chief produce in and around the village is cotton. Mr. Hemchand Gordhandas, the son of a leading Vakil, who is paid Rs. 150 a month by His Highness the Jam Saheb, is granted the monopoly on certain conditions for this factory.

Mr. Chunilal C. Mehta, Munsif and Magistrate, Bhanvad under Nawanagar, is on leave; during his absence Mr. Maganlal H. Mehta is appointed to work. Mr. Mehta has recently passed the LL.B. examination. To appoint raw and inexperienced youth to the responsible post of a First Class Magistrate is not advisable; more so in the case of temporary appointments.

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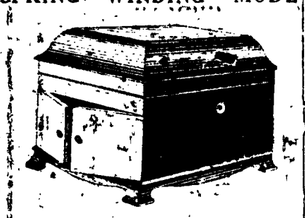
PRIMAPHONES.

SPRING WINDING MODE



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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

A further decline of 29 to 22 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined at the opening on heavy long liquidation, but later improved on short covering. At the close the market again eased. Liverpool has been reported 25 to 18 points down.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable D/- 30th Nov. (5.35 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Weakness due liquidation stale longs near positions. Market lacks buying power. Trade holding off pending stable prices. May go lower temporarily but consider present prices reasonable."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 30th ulto. as under:—

"Market declined in expectation of bearish Bureau Report owing to favourable weather."

Although a moderate fall was reported in America the Marwari Bazar opened almost unchanged at Rs. 380/- for F. G. Broach April-May. The market opened firm following the suspension of Excise duty. On selling by a Japanese Office and Commission Houses the market eased to Rs. 378/- but again recovered to Rs. 379½ an general buying and closed at Rs. 379½ at 3 p.m.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 358/- and declined to Rs. 354/- on selling by Shroffs and a prominent Japanese firm, and closed at Rs. 356/- at 3 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 359/- and gave way to Rs. 355/- on Commission Houses selling, but again improved to Rs. 357/- on other Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 357/-. F. G. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 307/- and Rs. 310½ respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was limited to fine nice cotton.

To-day only 100 Bales Bengal were tendered

Our markets at Sewri are closed to-day for ready and forward business.

COTTON.

Marwari Bazar Closing Quotations 3 p.m.
Bombay, Dec. 1.

Fully Good Broach April/May 379 1/4
—Do—Bengal Dec./Jan. 307
—Do—Bengal March 310 1/2
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan 356
Fine Oomra March 357

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

	Ready.	New.	Dec.	Jan.
Bengal Superfine M G		332		
Bengal Fine M G		320	315	315
Bengal Fine M G		320	315	315
Bengal F G M G		308	305	
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G		320/25		
—Do—F G M G		315/17		
Punjab-Americans M. G.		415		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	397	385	380	
Nagpur Fine M. G.		397	385	380
Yeotmal Fine M G		385	375	370
Pulgaon Fine M G		386	375	370
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	375			
Amraoti Fine M G		375	365	360
Khamgaon Akola Fine M G	370/75		365	360
Mulkapur Fine M G	360			
Khandesh Fine M G		360	355	350
Broach Fine M G			400	Feb
Muthia Fine M G			345	
Muthia F G M G			330	
Dharwar S G	370/78			
Coompta M G	370/80			
Westerns M G	340			
Miraj M G	385			
Cambodia M G	415/20			

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m on 30th Nov. 1925.

Cotton	16,223 Bales.
Wheat	5,694 cwts.
Linseed	2,4435 ,,
Rape, etc.	37 ,,
Gingellyseed	6,983 ,,
Groundnuts	17,562 ,,
Castorseed	4·407 ,,
Rice	5,470 ,,
Myrabollams	5,381 ,,
Cottonseed	10,707 ,,
Gram	2,842 ,,
Juwar	4,825 ,,
Masur	157 ,,
Barley	48 ,,
Bajri	3,388 ,,
Coal	544 Tons.

NORDEN & CO'S CABLE.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Bombay, received the following cable from Messrs. Norden and Co., New York, on Tuesday.—

"Market dull; trading principally local account. Not sufficient demand to absorb the daily sales of 'hedges'. Weather is favourable for picking."

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,536	49 883	12.789
Central India	3,618	3 958	1,571
Berar and Nagar	1,224	13,223	6 647
Hyderabad-Gaorani	397	2.523	844
Berar	2,724	27 629	31 002
Central Provinces	766	6,867	11,428
Total Oomras	10,265	1,31,083	64 285
Dholera	803	29,076	4,143
N.W. Provinces	3,469	67,470	31,053
Rajputana	536	11.375	2,276
Sind-Punjab	1,062	28,791	24 961
Broach	—	1	932
Coompta & Dharwar	—	11,929	6 784
Westerns-Northerns	8	5,916	5,238
Coconada	—	1,469	801
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	—	6.341	4,101
Persian	—	1,418	623
American	—	138	1,512
Egyptian and African	—	23,686	17,343
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	112	3,388
Total	16,223	3,18,806	1,67,469

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 26th Nov. This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,340	34.800	80 099
Japan & China	9,020	1,42 686	1,27.5.4
Coast Ports	—	5 339	5,738
Up-country by Rail	—	4,445	2,889
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	12.377	11 247
Total	10,360	1,99,247	2 27,29

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	100
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	Nil.
Total Day's Imports	
Universal Standard 10.47. Quiet.	
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 19.45d.	

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.):

January	19.58
March	19.59
May	19.27
New York Noon Call:—	
January	19.54
March	19.57
May	19.22
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—	
January	19.29
March	18.98

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's Price.
December	10.21 —.18
January	10.24 —.16
March	10.28 —.13
May	10.24 —.13
July	10.18 —.12
October	9.96 —.08

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

November	18.45 —.30
January	17.80 —.20
March	17.60 —.23

TONE:—Opened quietly but firmed on reduction of stock; closed rather quieter in absence of American orders.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets Dec. 54. Value.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

Months.	To-day's Price.
December	18.05 —.25
January	17.75 —.25
February	17.70 —.23
March	17.60 —.23
April	17.60 —.20
May	17.60 —.20
June	17.60 —.20
July	17.60 —.20
August	17.63 —.17
September	17.63 —.17
October	17.63 —.22
November	17.70 —.30
December	17.88 unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months.	To-day's Price.
December	10.11 —.28
January	10.15 —.25
February	10.15 —.22
March	10.18 —.23
April	10.17 —.20
May	10.18 —.19
June	10.13 —.20
July	10.12 —.18
August	10.02 —.18
September	9.95 —.17
October	9.88 —.16
November	9.83 —.16
December	9.81 unchgd.

TONE:—Quiet but steady.

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

SCINDE, "Good"	7.70
"Fully Good"	8.10
"Fine"	8.50
BENGAL, "Good"	7.80
"Fully Good"	8.20
"Fine"	8.60
OOMRA, "Good"	8.40
"Fully Good"	8.80
"Fine"	9.20
BROACH, "Good"	8.90
"Fully Good"	9.30
"Fine"	9.70

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 30.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	118,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	22,000
Day's Exports to Continent	31,000

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

January	19.51	—.29
March	19 53	—.27
May	19.18	—.24
July	18.80	—.22
Spot Cotton at New York	20.65	—.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	19.50	—.26

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

January	19.23	—.28
March	18.93	—.28

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17.
Demand Bills 8.84.18.
Silver Foreign mined 69¼.

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Nov. 30.

Futures at New York:—

Months.	To-day's Price.
January	19.51 —.29
March	19.53 —.27
May	19.18 —.24
July	18.80 —.22

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

Cottotn Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months.	To-day's Price.
January	10.15 —.25
March	10.18 —.23
May	10.18 —.19
July	10.12 —.18

WHEAT.

Barletta Russo—63½lbs. J/F. 58. Sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—62½lbs. J/F. 60. Sellers.
TONE:—Dull and lower, more offering.
Australian D/J. 62. Sellers.
Choice Whihte Karachi O/N. 53. Nominal.
TONE:—Dull and lower, more offering.

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 30.

LINSEED ARGENTINE (La Plata):—
Nov/Dec. 418. Sellers.
J/F. £17½. Paid.
TONE:—Slow trade at lower prices.
COTTONSEED BOMBAY:—
N/D. £7 5/8. Near value, Quiet.
CASTORSEED BOMBAY:—
N/D. £18½. Sellers steadily held.
LINSEED BOMBAY:—
N/D. £21. Sellers.
RAPESEED, FEROZEPORE, Usual Bold, per ton:—
N/D. £20½. Quoted.
RAPESEED, TORIA, per ton:—
N/D. £21½. Sellers.
RAPESEED, YELLOW GUZERAT, per ton:—
N/D. £20 3/8. Unquoted.
RAPESEED, BROWN CAWNPORE, per ton:—
N/D. £20. Nominal.
TONE OF RAPESEED:—Fairly held inactive.
YELLOW CAWNPORE:—
N/D. £23¼.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 30.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
N/D. £20 3/8 Sellers; 20½ Buyers.
April/May £19 3/8 Sellers.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net:—
December 35. Sellers.
Jan/Apl. 35/3. Sellers.
TONE:—Rather easier.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 30.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar. 16/3. Sellers.
July/Sept. 15. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F., Bombay:—
July/Sept. 15/2½. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:—
July/Sept. 15/3 1/4. Sellers.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 30.

Para Up River Fine, Spot:—
J/F. 51. Nominal value.
TONE:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot:—
Dec. 54. Value paid.

METALS.

London, Nov. 30.

English best Selected Copper £64¾.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £60 7/16.
Copper Braziers £77¾.
Yellow Metal 70¼.
Hard Spelter £3 3/8.
Corrugated Sheets £16 5/8.
Tin Block £289.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, Dec. 1.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	57	8	0
Brass, English	1	57	8	0
Brass, English	1¼	58	0	0
Brass, English	1½	58	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	2	58	0	0
German Brass ¾ to 2,		57	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	¾	62	8	0
Copper, German	1	62	8	0
Copper, German	1¼	62	8	0
Copper, American	1½	62	10	0
Copper American	1¾	62	10	0
Copper, American	2	62	10	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		26	12	0
Copper, English Bars		61	8	0
Brass Bars		40	8	0
Pat Klai		74	0	0
Lead Country		26	8	0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56	0	0
,, ,, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56	0	0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		62	8	0
French Copper 3/4 to 2		62	8	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62	10	0
English Copper ¾ to 2		62	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14¼	0	11	6
Do.	No. 20¼	0	13	3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	2	11	3
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	11	0
David	No. 10¼	0	11	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	11	0
Trikamdas	No. 10¼	0	11	0
Sattara	No 12 1/2	0	11	0
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	10	0
Light House	No 6 1/2	0	9	9
Japan	No 40-1	1	4	0
Japan	No 42-2	1	6	0
Japan	No. 20	0	14	9
Japan	No. 32	1	2	3

QUOTATIONS—LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Dec. 1.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi,				
Textile	Per lb.	1	1	0
Century	,,	1	0	0
Jacob	,,	1	0	0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	0	0
Elphinstone	,,	1	0	0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0	14	6
Jamshed	,,	0	14	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inch.:—				
Standard	Per lb.	1	3	9
Century	,,	1	3	6
Hindustan	,,	1	4	6
Fazal (Mahal.	,,	1	4	9
Phoenix	,,	1	3	9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	3	9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	3	0
Kaliamardan	,,	1	3	9
Daud Sahib	,,	1	3	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5903				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	4	0
Hindustan	,,	1	4	0
David Mill	,,	1	3	9
Apollo	,,	1	3	9
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	2	6
Long Cloth x Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1	3	6
Swan Finlay	,,	1	3	6
Gold Mohur	,,	1	2	3
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	3	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	3	0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	2	6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	2	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	2	6
Sakuntala	,,	1	2	6
Sundari Brand	,,	1	2	3
Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards.				
Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	3	0
Century	,,	1	5	6
Dhooties 10 Yards.				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	5	0
Century	,,	1	4	6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	2	0
1386 Tata	,,	3	11	0
Check Grey Drill x lb. 5				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5	8	0
Jamshed	,,	5	8	0
Century	,,	5	10	0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	5	12	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5	12	0
Bleached Check:				
Kasturchand Mill	,,	6	10	0
Bombay United	,,	6	4	0
Black Check.				
5800 Sholapur	,,	13	12	0
Textile Mill 32½	,,	5	6	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—				
Hindustan	,,	10	2	0
Salita:—				
Century	Per lb.	1	3	6
Textile	,,	1	3	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	3	6
Striped Sadis Yards 12				
777 Kohinoor Per Piece	,,	3	0	0
777 Crescent	,,	2	15	0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	7	0
Great	,,	1	6	0
Phoenix	,,	1	6	0
Kohinoor	,,	1	6	0
Chadar Kori Calender.—				
Hindustan	Per Piece	1	3	6
David	,,	1	3	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68/12
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86/8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 95/14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/14.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs 103/12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2.
6½ per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/6.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8
Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

STOCKS.

London, Nov. 30.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £86½ unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £92 7/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £100½ unchanged.
Conversion Loan '75 7/16 +¼.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £102 5/8 +1/8.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104½ unchanged.
Consols 2½ p.c. 55 7/8 +¼.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. 51 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. (Sterling Loan)

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

READY—21.2-6
Vaida Magsar Opening 21/2/9 at 6 p.m. 21/2/9
Vaida Posh Opening 21/3/9 at 6 p.m. 21/3/9
TEJI MANDI—
Vaida Posh Opening 1/6
Tone—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

READY—72/6
Vaida Magsar Opening 72/6 at 6 p.m. 72/5
Vaida Posh Opening 72/- at 6 p.m. 71/15
TEJI MANDI—
Vaida Posh Opening 12/-
Tone—Market steady.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank	£129 1/2
Chartered Bank	£ 20 1/4
National Bank	£ 40 1/2
P. and O. Bank	£ 9 1/4
Eastern Bank	£ 6

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 13.

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 30.

Karachi Barley O/N. 36. Nominal.

C. M PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

JUTE.

Bombay, Decr. 1.

Albion 495; Alliance 550; Anglo-India 400; Auckland 245; Barnagore 168; Belvedere 467; Budge-Budge 445; Caledonian 545; Clive 35/14; Craig 5/2; Cheviot 250; Dalhousie 370; Delta 480; Empire 50; Fort Gloster 830; Fort William 336; Gondalpara 850; Gourepore 685; Hukumchand 10/8; Hooghly 70; Howrah 36/12; Kamarhatty 575; Kankanarrah 475; Kelvin 780; Kinnison 963; Lansdowne 268; Lawrence 600; Lothian 360; Naihati 455; National 28/12; New Central 550; Northbrook 51; Nudea 50; Orient 190; Presidency 7/2; Reliance 62/12; Soorah 28; Standard 405; Union 570; Waverly 7/4; Hessian 21/11; Jute 132/4.

COTTON.

Dunbar 175; Keshavram Cotton 4/2.
REMARKS:—The market is very quiet. Cotton shares were strong.

BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING CO.

The fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Bharat Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., was held on Saturday. In the absence of the Chairman, the Hon'ble Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Lalji Naranji occupied the chair. The business as per notice was transacted.

The Directors' Report, which was adopted, stated:—

The working of the Company's mill as will be seen from the Profit and Loss Account has during the year resulted in profit of Rs. 1,07,184—0—8. Out of this amount your Directors have appropriated as under:—

To Depreciation of Building Fund	Rs. 10,000 0 0
To Depreciation of Machinery Fund	Rs. 90,000 0 0
To Carry Forward to current year's Profit and Loss account	Rs. 7,184 0 8
Total	Rs. 1,07,184 0 0.

The Mill Buildings and Machinery are insured for Rs. 33,60,000/— and cotton and yarn and cloth and stores, godowns and Bungalows and Chawls are separately insured. Your profits and fixed charges have been insured for Rs. 5,00,000/— excluding Agents' Commission and Workmen's Compensation Insurance is effected for Rs. 4,05,000/—.

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White office suit Rs. 12/-
Office white trousers Rs. 4/

NEW COTTON EXCHANGE.

UNIQUE "RING" AND TRADING HALL.

OPENING CEREMONY BY GOVERORN

H. E. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson opened the new Cotton Exchange Building at Bazargon on Tuesday afternoon in the presence of a very large gathering. The new building has cost over Rs. 18 lakhs and is constructed upon the "latest scientific" principles and it can be enlarged, when necessary to meet future demands. The building occupies 12,072 square yards, and has a frontage of 1800 feet; at present there are 120 buyers' rooms and 80 offices rooms, with an arbitration room capable of handling 300.350 arbitrations per hour. The Trading Hall is the first of its kind to be erected in the East, combining the features of both New York and Liverpool Cotton Exchanges. A "Ring" is also provided for, more or less a novelty in this city, but well-known in the West, and it is expected to make conditions much more comfortable for jobbers and other traders.

The following message from the Viceroy was received: "I congratulate Bombay most cordially on the opening of the new Cotton Exchange. It is right and fitting that a stately building should have been erected to shelter those activities which have made Bombay famous as the largest distributing cotton market in the Eastern Hemisphere. The outstanding position of Bombay in the cotton trade has shed lustre on India as a whole and has gained for her an enviable prominence in the Empire and the world at large in connection with the supply of one of the most indispensible natural products. It is eminently fitting that this inaugural ceremony should be performed by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson because he takes a keen and lively interest in every aspect of the conditions affecting the production and marketing of cotton in the Bombay Presidency and has always strenuously laboured to remove any difficulties or disabilities confronting the trade. I my self have always followed and shall continue to follow the conditions of the trade with unceasing attention and with the earnest desire to foster and promote its prosperity. It is my earnest hope that not only may past achievement be perpetuated and maintained in these new buildings but that even greater expansion and progress may take place to the increased prosperity of Bombay and the greater welfare of the people of India as a whole.

Mr. Haridas Madhavadas after welcomed the Governor.

Major W. Ellis Jones then gave a short resume of the main features of the exchange and its cost and Sir Leslie Wilson was requested to unveil a marble tablet recording the ceremony of the day, which he did by pressing a button. Mr. T. Sasaki then spoke on behalf of the Japanese community.

His Excellency in the course of his address then said:—

You remind me that the interests of Bombay are bound up with cotton to a remarkable degree. In order that the Bombay Cotton Trade should take that place in the markets of the world to which it has justly entitled, it was essential that its affairs should be under the control of a single united body, commanding the respect of similar associations throughout the world. This desideratum is now undoubtedly in process of accomplishment. I have learnt with interest that your Association has recently arranged with the Liverpool Association terms of reciprocation in respect of Associate-Membership; and I share your confident expectations of future progress. I am glad to be able to take this opportunity of announcing, with reference to what you, Sir, have said in this connection, that my Government have decided to extend the period of the Act, under which your Association exercises its powers, for a further period of five years.

I have heard with much interest the colossal figures of the sums which pass at the busy season through your Clearing House. I do not find it difficult to envisage the dangers which Bombay has escaped by abandoning the old system, which left its settlements to be made at end of the season.

The establishment of your Association has synchronised with the transfer of the Trade from its quarters in Colaba to its present position—a transfer which, although it undoubtedly and inevitably resulted in considerable inconvenience, which, I hope, has been of a purely temporary character to members of your Trade—has certainly been for the benefit of the City in general; and I trust that such inconveniences as still remain will rapidly disappear.

It has been pleasant for me to hear of the ready help given to you by the representatives of the Port Trust, the Municipality, the Railways, and the Tramways, all of which are vitally interested in the prosperity of Bombay, and therefore in its cotton trade. In restoring to the Association the profits that accrued during the period of Government administration, Government have done no more than fulfil the promise which they made, and I agree with you that the money could not have been better spent than in providing this up-to-date and convenient Exchange.

This leads me to a more difficult question—how Bombay can retain its position as the premier market of India. You have commented to some extent has lost its relative position: it was, I think, impossible to expect that Bombay should retain intact its former pre-eminence. As new ports, with better facilities of location, have grown up, it was inevitable that they should obtain an increasing share. I regret that I am unable to hold out any hope that it will be possible to remove, at once, the cess on the transfer of cotton bales which was imposed in 1921. The cess was put on for the special purpose of obtaining from the premier industry of Bombay assistance to the Development Department in its housing schemes, and, as you are well aware, circumstances today are such that those schemes are more than ever in need of that help. Government is however, fully alive to the danger that excessive charges on transport must affect trade adversely, and I am certain that the Port Trust is equally alive to this aspect of the problem. Were we not, I am quite certain that the Chambers of Commerce would not fail to remind us of our shortcomings, and. although we should all naturally prefer to enjoy the facilities which the Port of Bombay provides, free of charge, we must not forget that the Port Trustees have brought the Port to the high position of efficiency it now can rightly boast of, and deserve full credit for the expansion and improvement which has taken place, and which naturally has had to be paid for.

As I have said, this building, which I am to declare open this evening, is the outward symbol of the proper administration of the Cotton Trade of Bombay. The prosperity of Bombay, in all its aspects, is closely bound up with the prosperity of the Cotton Trade. We are passing through anxious times—we have many difficulties to face—but I am optimistic enough to think I can see that glimpse of blue amid the clouds of depression which have darkened the industrial atmosphere of Bombay for so long which is the herald of better times. I feel, therefore, some confidence in wishing you, Mr. Vice President, long life to your Association, and many years of prosperity to the Cotton Trade of Bombay.

The Governor then opened the door commanding the building, and the trading hall and the building was thus declared open.

GOVERNOR GRATIFIED.

END OF STRIKE SURE.

The Governor Sir Leslie Wilson in concluding his speech at the opening ceremony of the New Cotton Exchange at Sewri referred to the abolition of Cotton Excise Duty. He said:—

"I prepared most of the remarks I have just made before I heard from His Excellency the Viceroy the news of the *abolition* of the Excise Duty news which, I need not tell you, I received with feelings of great pleasure and great gratitude. The glimpse of blue to which I have alluded has, since the news has been received, become much larger. This news means I feel sure, an end to the strike which, for so many months, has been the cause of such privations to the factory workers and depression to the trade of the City and Presidency. It means, however, even more than that, for to my mind—and I hope I shall not be considered too great an optimist—it peans the dispersion within a short time of all those clouds of depression to which I have alluded, and that the time is not far distant when the Sun of prosperity will shine through a cloudless sky in all its splendour on the placid waters of industrial progress."

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

CALCUTTA INDEPENDENTS' MOVE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

Mr. B. Chakravarthy presided to-day over a meeting of Independent Nationalists held to consider the desirability of working with other parties on the principle of responsive co-operation. Besides Messrs. Bepin Chander Pal, I B Sen, H N Dutt and a good number of members participated in the discussion but no decision was arrived at. This matter will be again discussed at the Conference of all Nationalists on Sunday and programme of work decided upon.—A. P.

HASTEN TO BOMBAY TO SOLVE CRISIS.

MR. BHARUCHA'S APPEAL LALA LAJPAT RAI.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha wires:—

Earnestly appeal to Lala Lajpat Rai to hasten to Bombay to meet Pandit Motilal, Sjts. Kelkar and Jayakar, Dr. Moonje, Mr. Aney, and with his detached position and clear vision co-operate in the solution of present crisis, thus retaining the solidarity of Swaraj Party. Will not Panditji postpone the Conference as Lalaji is due in Bombay shortly?

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Dec. 1.

There has been local rain in South Madras and Mysore with a few falls in Bombay Deccan and north Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are: Calicut one inch, Cochin Tinnevelly half, Madras one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.—A.P.

JAILS COMMITTEE ENQUIRY.

PUNJAB P. C. C. TO TENDER EVIDENCE

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

The Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee having decided to collect the necessary evidence to be placed before the Punjab Jails Committee, a sub-committee has been appointed for the purpose with Lala Lajpatrai as Chairman. The sub-committee has written to the President of the Enquiry Committee requesting him to extend the time-limit for submitting written statements of the persons intending to appear as witnesses.—A. P.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT HONOURS A BOMBAY OFFICER.

A NEW OFFICIER D'ACADEMIE. MR. E. J. DAVAR.

The French Government has more than once shown its appreciation of the learning and achievements of Indian scholars in the French language and literature; but perhaps there would be very few cases on record in which a father and son have been honoured successively by the same distinction being conferred on them by a discerning Foreign Government for the same type of services to the same cause. Mr. Edalji Jehangir Davar, B. A., LL. B., who is a familiar figure in the Bombay High Court has received the distinction from the French Government of an Officership of the Academy which his father, the late Mr. J. E. Davar, was the first Indian, at least on this side of the Peninsula, to receive. Besides being an ardent student of the French language and literature, Mr. E. J. Davar has merited the honour for other reasons not directly connected with his scholastic pursuits. He, it is universally recognised is the one person to whom the present "Cercle Litte'raire" owes its popularity and vitality. The late Mr. Davar had brought the Cercle Litte'raire into existence in 1886, and did much to promote its interest, but in the evening of his days he found it increasingly difficult to keep up its former activities. On his death, the present 'Ofcer d'Academie' undertook to complete his late father's life work. By his persuasion and enthusiasm, he succeeded in collecting subscription to the tune of Rs. 14.000/-, and by his untiring energy, he was able to put the affairs of the Cercle on a far more satisfactory footing than had been the case for some time past. He put a new life into that institution, revived all its former activities, arranged lectures and debates and musical soiree's, and succeeded in holding monthly causeries which have proved to be as instructive as they were entertaining. New members in an ever increasing roll came to join the Cercle, which, under Mr. Davar's Secretaryship, seldom fails to secure every French scholar who has recently visited India coming and lecturing to the Cercle. Dr. Sylvain Le'vi and Prof. Foucher may be mentioned amongst the most distinguished. In other respects, like the collection of an excellent library of French classics, too, the activities of Mr. Davar and his colleagues on the managing committee have added to the interest of the Cercle and there is no doubt, it has now become the premier centre of French learning in this Presidency.

Another Indian honoured similarly by the French Government is the great orientalist and Parsi scholar, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Mody who has received the 'Croix de Chevalier de la Le'gion d'Honneur', which might be said to correspond to the Grand Cross of some of the Orders of the British Empire in this country, and the holder of which is entitled to take rank as a knight. Dr. Modi has been an active member of the Committee of the Cercle Litte'raire ever since 1886. Such distinctions conferred on our countrymen make all of us justly proud, for they are the result of no manoeuvring behind the scenes that title-seeking is usually associated with, but the result of the clear and impartial appreciation of incontestable merit. The distinctions conferred upon Mr. Davar and Dr. Modi are evidence not only of the appreciation of learning and research that distinguishes the French Government, but also their interest in the affairs of the Cercle Litte'raire which does such a yeoman service in that cause.

"CHEERS."

A CATCHY PROGRAMME.

Last night the London Musical Company gave a mix-up show of the Vaudeville type; a clever miscellany of dance, music and farcical mela. "Betty!" had the charm of a continuous plot while "Cheers" was a revel of odd items.

At the piano, Madeline Rossitier was in attractive form, but in other items she seemed to be filling up gaps. Her famous rendering of "Runnin' Wild" was not there, and she ought, we think, to identify her personality with the entire programme. Bradley said something in "aside" fashion and disappeared, while Tate dropped out of the programme after a duet. It was altogether a girls' day, with Charley Mason in the grotesque role of femininity.

"If I ever got married to you" brought Madeline to advantage, but it was a fleeting delight. "First, last, and always" is a refrain dear to the Company and it came as the revival of an old treat. In Dancing Don Gemmel was superb; he had the rhythm of correct movement and the patter of fine foot-work. There was one item of exceptional merit we mean "Bluebell time in Arcady", Madeline and the ballet gave a display of Grecian elegance remarkable in pose, costume and chorus. "Jazz" was a piece of loud excitement. The plum-piece in the second half of the programme was offered by Connie Milne in "My best girl". "My Yacht" had been presented by Our Cabaret and there was no surprise in the tangle of misquotations given by the Company in that item.

"Altogether "Cheers" is a good show, if not quite as good as "Betty". Theatre-lovers must go in, and the Company has has the encouragement of full houses already.

FERGUSON COLLEGE AFFAIR.

LADY STUDENT EXPELLED FROM HOSTEL.

POONA, Dec. 1.

The students of the Ferguson College, Poona, completely boycotted the College anniversary celebrations yesterday as a protest against the Principal's alleged arbitrary conduct in denying the night of the students to choose the president for their social gathering. Mr. Kanitkar the principal of the College has expelled from the Lady students residency, Miss Ketkar who was one of the speakers in the meeting of the general body of the College which passed the boycott resolution by an overwhelming majority. Principal Kanitkar is contemplating drastic action against the students who took part in the boycott.—A P.

PERSECUTION IN JODHPUR.

PROTEST AGAINST DETENTION OF SETH ABDUR RAHMAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, Nov. 30.

Great excitement has been roused by the recent imprisonment of Seth Abdur Rahman a wealthy merchant and an ardent public worker and undisputed leader of the Mussalmans of Mewar, who was interviewed during the period of His Highness' stay in England and who is being tried of disobedience of the State orders which confined him to sleep at a police station between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. on political grounds for a period of one month and four days with a fine of Rs. 40. Telegrams have been sent from various public institutions to the Agents to the Governor-General, Residents, etc. protesting against the summary orders without even giving him a chance of cross-examination and producing legal assistance in defence. It is also heard that the political cases in the Court against the others five met with similar fate. Messages congratulating Seth Abdur Rahman are pouring in in numbers

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

January. 1st December 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK	19.51	19.44	19.58	+7
LIVERPOOL	10.15	10.10 Unchanged.	10.12	—3

Sewri Bazar closed. Khandi Rs. 381-0-0

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/s D A 1/6 7/16.
Bank's buying F T 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/4.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 885
Bank's buying 5 M/s D A Frcs 950
Bank's buying D D Frcs 935.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 117½
Bank's buying D/s D D Rs. 113 1/2

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 208 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273 1/2.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.84½
London—Paris Frcs 125.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.14.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Lira. 120.60.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, Nov. 30.

Tele. Transfers £1/6 7/32 Firm.
Bar Gold 77¼ 11d. Steady.
Bar Silver Spot. 32 1/8. Quiet.

London, Nov. 30.

Rentes 3 p.c. 45¾.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32.

CLOSING TONE OF SILVER:—
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 15/16.
India bought, offerintgs small, closed quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2¾.
Interest 7 days market loans 3.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 p.c. since 1st Oct. 1925.
Bars sold £17,000.
Sovereigns for export to Singapore £22,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32.
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16
Fcs. Demand	897
American Dollars	2.84
Hongkong Dollars	160
Shanghai	209 1/2
Japan	117 1/2
Singapore	156¾

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 30.

Stockholm	18.11
Oslo	21.80
Amsterdam	12.05
Switzerland	25.14
Prague	163.80

London, Nov. 30.

Exchange on London in Paris	122.50
on London in Germany	20.34 7/8
on London in Italy	120.02

New York, Nov. 30.

Demand Bills 4.84.18.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 30.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 15/16.
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/4
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4.
Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4
Rentes 5 p.c. 14 1/8.

London, Nov. 30.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/4.
Beet Crop as 7,532.000 tons.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

3 Months 4 per cent.
6 months 4 1/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 2 3/4 per cent.
Money Call 1 month 3 per cent.
Money Call 3 months 4 per cent.
Money Call 6 months 5per cent.
Tone of Money market: Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13-4-6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13.4-9.
National Bank Bar Gold Rs. 21-6-6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21.6.6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/2/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/2/9
Bar Silver ready Rs. 72/5/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/4/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71/15/0

London Nov. 30.

Bar gold ready s.84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 32.2
Silver forward d. 32.0
TONE OF SILVER—
Uncertain but at present steady. Fair amount of business has been done. Market closed with buyers satisfied.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

B. E. S. Schools Prize Distributing Byculla Schools, Parel Road, 5.30 p.m., Sir Maurice Hayward presiding.

Bombay Association of the Indian Institution of Engineers visit Port Trust Works, 10 a.m. Discussion 3 p.m.

Youth Week Arts and Crafts Exhibitions University Hall, South Wing, Fort 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Last day of 1st round of Quadrangular Cricket Tournament—Europeans vs. Mahomedans, Bombay Gymkhana Ground 10.30 a.m.

THE ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The third public lecture under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League will be delivered by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, on "Responsive Co-operation" on to-day, (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, when Mr. G. B. Pradhan, will preside.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. at Khandke Building No. 2, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, when Deshbhakta Baburao Gokhale, B.A., LL.B. and Deshabhakta N. R. Gunjal, M. L. C. will speak on "The Forthcoming Provincial Session of the Hindu Maha Sabha." Dr. M. B. Velkar, M.L.C. has kindly consented to preside. All are requested to attend. Separate seats for ladies are arranged

BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

At a meeting of Directors of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Ltd., held on the 25th instant, it was resolved to recommend a declaration of the following final dividends for the year ending 31st May, 1925:—

Rs. 250 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each; Rs. 12.8.0 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each; Rs. 5 per share on 83,990 shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid-up); making a total distribution of 16 per cent. for the year.

EAST INDIAN ADDRESS TO MR. JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

In accordance with a unanimous resolution passed by the Bombay East Indian Association, the Executive Committee appointed to honour Mr. Joseph Baptista, President of the Bombay Corporation, have now finally decided to hold a Mass Meeting of East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein on Sunday 6th instant at 5-45 p.m. in the St. Martin's Club, Bandra, at which a congratulatory address shall be presented by the Association on behalf of the East Indian community to Mr. Baptista on his election as President of the Corporation of Bombay. All East Indians are cordially invited to attend the function.

JOOMABHOY LALLJEE MUSAFARKHANA

The Hon. Secretary of the above institution writes:—"The Joomabhoy Lalljee Musafarkhana and Charities was founded by the donor the late Mr. Fazalbhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee in 1921, and was given the above name to cherish the memory of his late father Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee. This Institution was started in order to facilitate the difficulties of the travellers coming to Bombay from different countries either for business or for visiting the Holy Places. During the year 1923/24 the following number of families have put up at the musafarkhana:—139 Families; 3 marriages were celebrated in the said Musafarkhana free of charge and 3 students come from na countries to attend their examination. The funds of the institution are in a very satisfactory condition, the income being in excess of the expenditure."

RINK COCAINE CASE.

KING SENTENCED TO NINE MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

Mr. H. P. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday evening delivered judgment in the Rink Cocaine Case. His Worship sentenced Wilfred King to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or, in default, three months' further imprisonment. The suit case and the hand-bag were ordered to be confiscated.

MADHEBPUR GARDEN MANAGER'S TRIAL.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

The trial of Mr. Wilson, manager of Madhebpur Garden, who has been charged under Section 304, I. P. C. (second part), commenced yesterday before the Sessions Judge, Kannabin, the first witness examined, said that when Dasarath (the deceased) raised a "kodali" (axe) to clear the jungle, the Sahib caught hold of it with his left hand, threw the axe away and catching hold of Dasarath's neck began to give blows with his right hand. Dasarath fell down, and the Sahib kicked him on various parts of his body. The Sahib had boots on. The kicks were about 20 or 25 in number. Dasarath tried to get up, but failed. Other people came and raised him up. The Sahib ordered Dasarath to be carried to the hospital where he died.

Cross-examined, witness said that Dasarath did not assault the manager. He did not utter a word. "Dasarath and myself were working side by side."—A. P.

THE LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION.

THE LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION is formed for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the Landlords of the Bombay Presidency.

The Landlords' Association is prepared to take up all questions affecting Landlords, throughout the Presidency, to ventilate their just grievances and to obtain redress for them from all quarters, be they in relation to the Municipality, the Improvement Trust, Government, Housing Department or the Government.

The Landlords' Association undertakes to watch zealously the rights of the Landlords to their respective properties and to initiate legislative measures to ward off any [illegible] by authorities in their [illegible]

Landlords' Association is always [illegible] and assist individual landlords who are members of the Landlords' Association in matters relating to their [illegible] which the Association [illegible] with regard to the Rules of the Bombay Municipality and the hardships caused thereby.

ALL LANDLORDS ARE REQUESTED TO JOIN THE ASSOCIATION.

Applications may be sent to the HONORARY SECRETARIES of the Landlords' Association, Laxmi Building, Churchgate [illegible] Bombay.

YOUR EYE

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1925.

A TARDY CONCESSION.

The opening of the Cotton Exchange Building at Sewri yesterday was performed in suspicious circumstances, and Sir Leslie Wilson's regime will be remembered, if for nothing else, for the repeal of the cotton-excise-duty. His Excellency took advantage of the coincidence and assured the public that the Government of India had decided to abolish the duty. He did not use the term "suspension", and we regard it as a feature corroborating the language of the Ordinance. In view of this belated act of justice, the mill-owners have decided to restore the wages of workers and give a full-throated whistle from the factories announcing the end of the strike. The public welcome the event. The patient resignation of the workers created a situation of real peril. With the industry at a stand-still and the prospect of a light money-market, the abolition of excise-duty was the only sensible recourse open to the Government. Mills which had drawn upon the banks were in imminent danger of being asked to close their credits at the busy season, the alternative being the handing over of assets to the liquidators. Finance Members have repeatedly declared that for the success of their yearly loans, they relied always upon the prosperity of Bombay. The story of Government loans during the war and after, confirms the opinion, and the Government have intervened just in time to avert a catastrophe. The resignation of workers had made it certain that they would hold out indefinitely, breaking up the tradition of a skilled labour-force. They have definitely contributed to the decision of the Government of India. To discount their aid, a contemporary has gone the length of saying that the attitude of Indian merchants towards the Currency Commission must have been a mighty influence in the Ordinance. All that is fantastic twaddle, because the gloomy prospects of the industry compelled the Government to save the solvency of Bombay and avert a financial crisis of the first magnitude.

The statement accompanying the Ordinance is a laboured attempt to get over the objections raised by the Government of India during the last six months. They do not succeed in reconciling the present decision with the manifold objections espoused by them in the past. Sir Basil Blackett said that it would be an awful danger to give up the revenue in the middle of the year; he said that it would be awkward to keep the excise-department idle. All these pretensions have been discarded in the Ordinance. There is a measly passage describing the success of the monsoon and the security of Government revenue. The monsoon has been uneven, and let it be remembered that Lord Reading did not tell the deputation of mill-owners that it was the hazard of monsoon that was embarrassing the Government. Indeed Sir Charles Innes observed during his recent visit to Bombay that the problem of suspension was too formidable to be faced, and Sir Leslie Wilson would not "hold out" any hope to the Ahmedabad mill-owners; and they spoke when "the final results of the monsoon" were known. The repeal of the excise-duty came after the proclamation of the workers last week that they would perish rather than toil on curtailed wages. If they had agreed to produce sweated goods and resumed work, the decision of the Government of India would probably have never seen the light of day. The argument of the Government cannot be brought into sensible parity with the objections professed by them in the past. Sir Charles Innes trotted out the excuse that the Government were under a pledge to give prior relief to the provinces being helpless in their obedience to the Assembly. The malicious juxtaposition of claims did not deceive the public and the repeal of the excise-duty will, we are sure, be hailed by all the provinces as a tardy concession of justice. To put Madras against Bombay is very ingenious, but Madras knows that in flood and famine the security of Bombay is an incalculable asset of relief.

The Ordinance-making power of the Governor-General has at last been put to some beneficent use, and we all welcome the departure. Manchester has already started grousing about the measure that has just served to salvage our indigenous industry from utter destruction. When it suits them, Manchester Liberals explain that there is no essential competition between their high-grade goods and coarse Indian fabrics. Why should they now complain about a "blow to Lancashire", when the same argument ought to satisfy them? If there is decency or grace, Manchester should apologise to India for their support of a historic wrong in their relations with India. Anglo-Indians will, we hope, regard the occasion as a happy way of ending an overt demonstration of British selfishness. Manchester has still a big pull against Bombay because the levy of past taxation has enabled the foreigner to get immense trade-advantages in the Indian market. Manchester will do well to swallow this measure of equal terms, if not complete justice, without showing a wry face.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN BOMBAY.

The citizens of Bombay do not yet seem to realize that the facilities for medical relief in what is proudly claimed to be the second city in the British Empire are still on a scandalously meagre scale. Madras, with a population of slightly over five lakhs, provides hospital accommodation for its indigent inhabitants in the ratio of 4.2 per 1,000, Rangoon, with one-third of the population of Bombay, provides 33 per cent. better hospital accommodation than Bombay, while Baroda does still better, in its provision of beds per thousand, with a total population of ninety-four thousand. In all the other Indian cities, with a population of over two lakhs, the ratio of hospital accommodation is two per mille; it is only in Calcutta and Bombay that that ratio inspite of the enormous growth of these cities during the last decade has not proportionately increased. Calcutta, with a population of 882,289, has 2.4 as the ratio of beds per thousand while we in Bombay are the worst off. The conditions in this respect in all Indian cities cannot be said to be satisfactory but the fact only brings into relief the meagreness of hospital accommodation in Bombay. The Medical Relief Committee appointed last year by the local Government computed that, excluding the number of persons in this city for whom accommodation is available in special hospitals either because they are Government employees serving in particular departments like the military, the police or the railways, or because they belong to particular communities like the Europeans or the Parsis, for the general population which cannot afford private treatment there are only 2,056 beds available in the public hospitals, the ratio working out at 2.2 beds per thousand.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson realised the extent of this inadequacy of hospital accommodation soon after the assumption of office, and it was due to his initiative that the Medical Relief Committee was appointed by Government. This Committee made in October last a report based on the replies to its questionnaire which had been addressed to 150 medical men of eminence. Its recommendations chiefly relate to doubling the accommodation for beds in the city, and the necessity of awakening public interest in the matter so that voluntary public assistance should come to the aid of the Government and the Bombay Corporation, the two bodies which at present finance the whole of the hospital accommodation in the city. His Excellency the Governor proposes to make an appeal for voluntary public assistance on the 9th instant at a public meeting to be held in the Town Hall, when we hope this city will respond to his call and initiative in a manner worthy of its traditions of philanthropic charity in the direction of medical relief. In a Press Note issued upon the Committee's findings, the Government state that while the "provision of 2,000 additional beds suggested by the Committee was undoubtedly ultimately desirable the immediate provision of this amount would be outside the range of practical politics in view of the heavy demands upon public funds and upon private resources in many directions." This is but too true, and in the present state of business depression and general financial stringency, it may even be doubted if there will be an immediate response for carrying into effect the eminently practical proposal made in the Press Note, that for the present provision should be made for 850 beds as additional hospital accommodation in this city. It is proposed that 300 beds should be added to the group of hospitals under Government control, and 550 to Municipal hospitals, the total cost for all the beds being estimated at 71 lakhs. Government propose that there should be an equalisation of financial burden involved in this additional expenditure between the Corporation and the Government, although "the sole statutory liability for the provision of medical relief rests upon the Corporation."

The scheme placed before the public in the appeal for funds is that for every rupee the public contributes for Government hospitals, Government will give another rupee and for every rupee contributed by it for the Municipal hospitals, the Municipality will give a rupee. The idea is that of the estimated expenditure of 71 lakhs, 50 per cent. should be provided by the public, and 25 per cent. each by the Government and the Corporation. We hope at the present juncture Government will not wait until the public has begun to contribute largely before proceeding with the extension of hospital accommodation. The increase in the general revenues of Government is not a little due to the the business enterprise of Bombay's citizens, and medical relief for those of them who cannot afford private treatment should not wait until the public has contributed a substantial sum. Let the Government take the initiative now, and with the help of Hospital Weeks and the provision of a Central Hospital Board which will co-ordinate all activity relating to medical relief and devise further means of attracting public sympathy, it will not be difficult to tap it very substantially when better days come and Bombay can boast of easier financial conditions.

Notes of the Day.

A Timely Protest.

The South African Indians have lost no time in reminding Lord Winterton of his duties as a Minister of the Crown. If the British Empire is an organic whole, a Commonwealth of peoples who are to live under a dominion where the law of equity and fair-play is to be the only guiding factor, his attempt to side-track the real issue in his reply to Colonel Wedgwood about the anti-Indian legislation in South Africa shows a reprehensible lack of appreciation of the Indian case. The Under-Secretary of State is very opportunely reminded by the South African Indians that as their question is an Empire one, and as India is an integral part of the Empire, "Britain is entitled to use diplomatic pressure by way of withdrawing measures indirectly aiming at the disruption of the Empire." Every true friend of the British Empire will give the statesmen now at the helm of its affairs the same advice, but the pitiable thing is that Imperialism in its pride of power and with its myopic vision thinks that Empires exist only for the benefit of the White race. In the present case the British race in Africa, in close alliance with the Transvaal Burghers, wants to keep Africa to itself, the White man being the exploiter, the African native the exploited. The Indian is an inconvenience, an uncomfortable living reality which reminds the Whites of the false pretences under which Indian labour was cajoled into Africa. Now that Indian "coolie" labour can be dispensed with, the Indian is asked to clear out bag and baggage.

The Crown's Veto.

In an article in the "Indian Review", Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru speaks of our "intolerable position" in South Africa, and discusses the possibility of the Crown exercising its veto. "The power is there," he says, "the statute gives it, but will the British Government dare advise the Crown to exercise that power?" He thinks we ought to press for the exercise on the part of the Crown of such power, but he has little hope that the Baldwin Government will recommend the Crown to take the step. We have already noticed how one of the Ministers in that Government is anxious not to flout South African White opinion The only thing India can at present do in active support of the demand of her nationals in South Africa is to institute retaliatory measures against South African trade.

Major Graham Pole on Indian Politicians.

We hope it is only an inadequate and preliminary summary that the Associated Press has given us of the observations of Major Graham Pole as president of the Labour Conference at Tanjore. He is reported to have told the assembled employees of the South Indian Railway that Indian politicians in this country or during their peregrinations in England were unable to enlighten India's friends in that country on Labour questions, but he was good enough to exclude Mr. Joshi from his criticism. The rest of the address apparently did not refer to the problems of Indian Labour at all, but on the contrary dealt very largely with the diversity of opinion amongst Indian politicians as to what exactly self-rule is. And in this address on Indian politicians inopportunely given before Indian operatives, this devoted lieutenant of Dr. Besant railed against those who "denounced bills drawn by others, but would themselves draw up none." Major Graham Pole ought to know by this time that the nationalist attitude towards Mrs. Besant's bill has never been one of rank opposition, but only of pessimism. Nationalism in India has to fight against bureaucratic privilege from so many fronts, that it naturally thinks of evolving a sanction first, because constitution-making is not so difficult as bending the bureaucracy to the popular will As regards definition of self-rule, did any people rising against alien authority wait until the lexicographer came to instruct them how self-rule could be defined?

A Round and Moving World.

We live, indeed, in hard times. One by one our illusions are disappearing. We used to imagine that public administration should be absolutely free from "graft," and that it should at least not tolerate "graft" when its existence was thrust under its very nose. The Municipal Commissioner who pooh-poohed the whole idea of the existence of the *dasturi* system a method of illegal gratification to which *muccadams*, and similar entrepreneurs of labour are apparently addicted by virtue of undisturbed tradition, asks us that we must take things in a spirit of philosophic calm. He "would not deny that the system of *dasturi* did exist but, in his opinion, as long as the world was round and moving *dasturi* would exist." This may be a solace to people who are satisfied with things as they are, but it will not satisfy those who feel oppressed, and rightly so, by the system, apart from the ethical consideration that a connivance of such practices is unjustifiable in any administration. We all know that the world is round and moving. There was a time when people did not realise it, but ever since an Italian scientist suffered condign punishment for affirming that the world was round, everybody has quickly reconciled himself to the idea. It will be equally advantageous if the Special Sub-Committee appointed a month ago by the Corporation, to which is delegated also the investigation into the alleged practice of the *dasturi* system, gets reconciled to the idea that its duty is not to look at things from the comfortable point of view of Mr. Clayton, but to probe the whole matter thoroughly. The Commissioner assured the Corporation that at present *dasturi* did not prevail in the Health Department of the Corporation "in the ordinary course, though there might be occasional cases of that kind." It is because the cases appear to the public very occasional, that a Committee, and we are glad to find a fairly representative one, is now appointed by the Corporation, to go into the question of corrupt practices. Such a Committee is far better than any little triumvirate.

Kolaba Maternity Hospital.

The District of Kolaba deserves to be congratulated on its Maternity Hospital and Nursing Home formally opened by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson on Monday. Kolaba is a poor district but the civic zeal and organising talent displayed by it may well be an example to many other districts financially better off. With small funds collected from various parts of the district and larger ones from the Kolaba residents of Bombay and other generous friends and trusts, the Kolaba Maternity and Infant Welfare Association of Alibag, commenced only in March last, with the aid of trained workers supplied by the Poona Seva Sadan, a house to house propaganda in Alibag and began with a small dispensary in April which was developed into a regular hospital the very next month. The Association has rightly placed the hospital for the first three years under the charge of the Poona Seva Sadan Society which can not only supply trained women workers but has also special knowledge of organising and developing such institutions. The prompt work already done, especially the educative propaganda carried on throughout the district, does credit to the organisers and the local assistants. Mr. Devadhar, the indefatigable Organising Secretary of the Poona Seva Sadan, has a scheme of covering the whole district with a net work of small Maternity Homes and Infant Welfare Centres. As it is only by such a net-work that the bulk of the poor people will be fully benefited, we trust the public of the district, its Local Board and Municipalities as well as Government will whole-heartedly cooperate with Mr. Devadhar in working out his scheme. Mr. Devadhar will give them no peace till he succeeds.

Late Mr. Sane.

The late Mr. R. N. Sane of Barsi, whose death is reported elswhere in our columns, was one of the band of public workers who derived their inspiration for public service from Mahadeo Govind Ranade and Lokmanya Tilak and who got and received from both an admirable training in political and social work. Mr. Ranade was one of the first to suggest a solution for the poverty of the Deccan ryot, and it was probably this original impulse from Mr. Ranade that led Mr. Sane to interest himself in the spread of co-operative credit in rural areas. Mr. Sane was a pioneer of the co-operative movement in his own district of Sholapur, and he started a bank at Barsi which is still a model of sound working and efficient management. As Honorary Organizer of Co-operative Societies, first, for the Sholapur District and, later, for the whole of Maharashtra, Mr. Sane was a prominent figure in the co-operative world, and his name is still remembered with gratitude in remote villages which he visited to assist in the organization of co-operative societies. But Mr. Sane's activities were not confined to the co-operative world; he was in his days a noted publicist and was, till recently, a contributor to the columns of the "Kesari." He was connected intimately with the administration of the local Municipality and the love and respect in which he was held by his fellow-citizens were shown by the public funeral which was accorded to him at Barsi.

GANDHIJI BREAKS FAST.

WHY IT WAS UNDERTAKEN,

FEELING PERFECTLY WELL.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 1.

Mr. Gandhi broke his fast to-day by taking some orange and grapse juice. He looks quite cheerful though he is much pulled down. He dictated the following message for the press with reference to the causes of the fast:

"I have dealt with the reason for my fast at full length in the pages of "Young India." I don't, therefore, propose to anticipate them save to say that they were purely private and personal and for Ashram purification. I have kept perfectly healthy and reasonably strong throughout the week and there never was the slightest cause for anxiety. After breaking the fast I am feeling perfectly well. Friends need have no anxiety about my health. I am sorry to have caused them grief during the fast but such is my life. If I could have saved them grie' I would certainly have done so but I saw no way out."—A. P.

LOCARNO PACT.

SIGNING BY DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

A large crowd flanked by a battery of photographers gathered at the Downing Street to witness the arrival of the delegates to sign in the Golden reception room of the Foreign Office the Treaty of mutual guarantee which has the official title of the Locarno Pact. There was a rush when the Germans arrived and some raising of hats but no other demonstration. The diplomatic representatives of the signatory powers, British Ambassadors in Paris, Berlin and Brussels, the members of the Cabinet and the High Commissioners of the Dominions were accorded seats at the ceremony which was cinematographed. The signing of the historic Pact began at 11-25 and was completed at 11.38.

The delegates signed in the French alphabetical order and hence Germany signed first. Speeches were made in the French Besides the treaty of Locarno signatures were also affixed to the arbitration treaties and conventions which were initialled at Locarno.

It was the first time that the famous reception room was used after war. One-third of the room was occupied by a dais on which there were 200 pressmen and behind them were cinematographers. Sir Austin Chamberlain sat at the head of the delegates' table at which there were 32 seats. This was surrounded by secretarial tables. Mr. Baldwin sat on Sir A. Chamberlain's right and Sir Cecil Hurst on his left. The British Cabinet sat behind Sir A. Chamberlain. Punctually at eleven o'clock official clapped hands and arc lights were turned on and cameras began to whirr. Sir A. Chamberlain in the French read a message from the King regretting the sad loss prevented his celebrating the occasion as he would have wished but that his dearest wish was that the great work of appeasement and reconciliation would provide the foundation of sincere friendship among nations.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO LOCARNO CONFERENCE.

TRIALS OF WAR CRIMINALS TO BE DISCONTINUED.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Berlin.—The Belgian Legation announces that the Belgian Government has decided to discontinue the trials of the war criminals owing to difficulty of conducting them after a lapse of so many years and the heavy expense and because after the Locarno Conference such trials are an unnecessary obstacle to desired improvement of the Belgo-German relations.—Reuter.

SINGING OF LOCARNO PACT & TREATIES.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS REACH LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The foreign delegations reached London, to-night, to affix their signatures to the Locarno Pact and supplementary treaties at the Foreign Office to-morrow. The German Delegation of 16 persons is headed by the Chancellor Dr. Luther, who, interviewed by Reuter, said he believed the choice of London for the signature was very appropriate, and offered the best guarantee of the beneficial effects of the Treaty. M. Vandervelde, the Belgian Foreign Minister, who travelled in the same steamer, was likewise optimistic. M. Briand was seen off at Paris by the German Ambassador, Von Hoesch, with whom he had a long conversation. His travelling companion was the Czecho-Slovakian Foreign Minister, Dr. Beues. All three were photographed together prior to their departure. Proceedings at the Foreign Office will be cinematographed. The entertainment of the distinguished visitors will be very quiet, elaborate functions having been cancelled consequent on the death of Queen Alexandra.—Reuter's Special.

IRISH CRISIS.

GOVT. SITUATION CRITICAL.

SERIOUS BOUNDARY PROBLEM.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

According to newspapers, the position of the Irish Free State Government is critical, owing to the Labour Party attacking it on the ground that the wages offered by the German contractors of the Shannon Hydro-Electric Scheme are inadequate, and there is the danger of secession of a number of its supporters in the Dail to the Republicans, while it is understood that the situation with regard to the boundary problem has become much more acute as a result of the London conversations. President Cosgrave hurriedly left Dublin for London, last evening.—Reuter.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

NO ADDITION TO PERSONNEL.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Lansbury, who asked about the representation of Indians on the Currency Commission, Lord Winterton pointed out that it included four Indians. That its Constitution had received very careful consideration and that Lord Birkenhead was not prepared to recommend an addition to the personnel.—Reuter.

DELHI NEWS.

CURRENCY COMMISSION AT WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Dec. 1.

The Currency Commission has commenced its sitting and has already examined Sir Basil Blackett, Messrs. McWatters and Dennings. The Mint Master of Bombay will be examined today. Prof. Chablani of Delhi University, it is believed, will be the first non-official witness He will be taken up on Wednesday. Prof. Profulla Bose is another non-official witness who will be examined at Delhi. The Commission will sit throughout in *purdah*.

DASTARDLY ATTACK ON SUB-JUDGE.

Mr. Ghianshamdas, Senior Sub-Judge of Delhi was the victim of a dastardly assault yesterday at about 11 a.m. as he was riding to the court on his cycle. It is alleged that as he was passing through the street near Kashmiri Gate a Mussulman who was evidently lying in wait for him rushed from his place of hiding and dealt him savage blows in quick succession The right hand and the arm of the judge sustained injuries. The injured judge chased the assailant and seized him with the help of passers-by. The man is in custody.

"COMPENSATION" TO EX-KAISER.

HUGE CASH, LAND, FORESTS AND PALACES.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Berlin.—Thirty millions marks in cash, 180 thousand acres of agricultural land and forests, three palaces in Berlin, one in Babelsburg and some Berlin house property, all furnished, is the price the Prussian Ministry of Finance has agreed to pay the ex-Kaiser as "compensation." The Prussian State retains the so-called Crown castles, all works of art in the Berlin museum and the Shack Gallery, Munich, Crown jewels, the Hohenzollern Museum, library and archives, ex-Royal theatres with their endowments of 72,000 acres of land and forests, some house property in Berlin and Potsdam and also revenues from the former Crown estates. The Ministry declares that the thirty millions abovementioned is equivalent in value to the property which now falls to the State.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Melbourne, Nov. 30.—British seamen here have called off the strike, and will resume work to-day.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

On the occasion of affixing signatures to the Locarno Treaty the Knighthood of the Garter has been conferred on Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and the Dame Grand Cross of the British Empire on Mrs. Chamberlain.—Reuter.

Blytheville, Nov. 30.—Nine persons have been killed and one injured as a result of the locomotive striking motor car in which the families of two farmers were travelling.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT ON LOCARNO TREATY.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Amery said that immediately the communications now passing with the Dominions and Indian Governments with reference to the Locarno Treaty were completed, the British Government would be able to make an announcement.

Mr. Baldwin said that in view of the Imperial Economic Committee's recommendation with regard to marking Imperial produce, Government had decided not to proceed with the Merchandise Marks Bill which would be confined to the agricultural produce. He hoped that a wider and more comprehensive measure would be introduced at the next session.—Reuter.

EXCISE DUTY SUSPENSION.

VICEROY'S ORDINANCE.

WAGES RESTORED TO OLD LEVEL

PLEASANT SURPRISE TO LABOUR LEADERS

At a special meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association held on Tuesday afternoon, it was decided in view of the official announcement that the wages should be restored to their old level as from 1st December.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ORDINANCE.

DUTY SUSPENDED FOR THREE MONTHS

DELHI, Dec. 1.

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary" publishes the following Ordinance:—

Ordinance No. 1 of 1925.—An Ordinance to suspend the levy and collection of the Cotton Excise Duty. Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to suspend in respect of cotton goods produced during the months of December, 1925, and January and February, 1926, the levy and collection of the Excise Duty imposed by the Cotton Duties' Act, 1896, now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 72 of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. This Ordinance may be called the Cotton Excise Duty (Suspension) Ordinance, 1925.

2. Words and expressions used in this Ordinance and defined or explained in the Cotton Duties' Act, 1896, have the meaning assigned to them respectively by that Act.

3. The duty imposed by Section 6 of the Cotton Duties' Act, 1896, shall not be levied and collected or be assessed in respect of any cotton goods produced in any mill in British India on or after the first day of December, 1925, and before the first day of March, 1926.

4. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained the provision of Section 8 of the Cotton Duties' Act, 1896, shall continue to have the same force and effect as if this Ordinance had not been made and promulgated.

READING,
Viceroy and Governor-General.
Nov. 30th, 1925.

STATEMENT OF REASONS.

The following statement is published for general information:—A statement by His Excellency the Governor-General of the reasons which have moved him in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 72 of the Government of India Act to make and promulgate an Ordinance to suspend the levy and collection of the Cotton Excise Duty.

A. C. McWATTERS.
Secretary to the Government of India.

In August last when replying to a deputation which waited upon me on behalf of the mill-owners of Bombay and Ahmedabad to urge the relief of the Mill Industry from the Cotton Excise Duty I affirmed the Government of India stood by the letter and the spirit of the pledge given by my predecessor, Lord Hardinge, that the Excise Duty would be abolished as soon as financial considerations permitted. At the same time while fully recognising the special difficulties with which the Cotton Mill Industry in India was faced it was necessary for me to explain that it was impossible for me to grant this request in the middle of the financial year before the year had fully declared itself and before the commitments and the prospects of next year were known. Again on the 16th September, 1925, when a motion for the suspension of the collection of the Cotton Excise Duty was debated in the Legislative Assembly it was made clear, on behalf of Government that suspension must inevitably be followed immediately by abolition and that abolition ought to be considered only in connection with the finances of the year as a whole, that is at the time of the Budget when the claims of the Cotton Mill Industry could be balanced against rival claims. It was definitely stated that a vote for suspension would be taken by Government as an expression of the view that the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty should take precedence of other claims. The Assembly accepted by a large majority the motion for suspension. The time has not yet come, when a detailed estimate of the revenue and expenditure for the current year or of the prospects for 1926-27 can be made, but the final results of the monsoon are known and it is possible to make a more reliable estimate of the financial position than in September. On such information as is now before them the Government of India are satisfied that there would be no serious risk of a large deficit in the current year if the Cotton Excise Duty were suspended for the rest of the year and that there is a reasonable prospect that the Budget for next year can be balanced without assistance from the Cotton Excise Duty in the absence of any big change for the worse in the next few months. I and my Government have therefore come to the conclusion that the moment has arrived when financial considerations permit of the abolition of the duty. This can however be finally accomplished only by the passage of the necessary legislation by the Indian Legislature. In the meanwhile having regard to the emergency caused by the grave difficulties confronting the industry to the pledge given and reaffirmed and to the expressed views of the Legislative Assembly I have decided that with effect from the 1st December, 1925, the duty shall be suspended by Ordinance. It is the intention of my Government unless the financial position as disclosed in the Budget estimates for next year substantially fails to confirm the present anticipations to place before the Legislature at the time of the Budget proposals for the abolition of the duty.

READING,
Viceroy and Governor-General.
Nov. 30th, 1925.

MILL-OWNERS' DECISION.

Tuesday, Dec. 1.

An urgent meeting of the Mill-owners' Association was held on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m., Mr. Ratansey D. Morarji presiding. After about an hour's deliberation, they resolved to issue the following notice to the operatives:—

"At a special meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association held on Tuesday afternoon, it was resolved that the following notice should be posted in all mills to-day, the 2nd instant:—

"The Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association have been informed that the Viceroy has issued an Ordinance suspending the Cotton Excise Duty from the 1st December. In view of the undertaking given by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, wages will be restored to their old level as from 1st December. The mills will re-start work as soon as sufficient number of operatives present themselves for work."

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

WORKERS' ATTITUDE JUSTIFIED.

The strike situation in the mill area in the city presented an interesting development on Tuesday in view of the Government notification in regard to the suspension of the Excise Duty. It was, in fact, a pleasant surprise to all concerned from the mill-owners and the operatives to the labour leaders. Such of the mill operatives as are in Bombay heard the news with surprise and pleasure and expressed a hope that the mills would work in full swing in the near future as before. But until the operatives are informed of the millowners' decision the strike is likely to continue and it did so on Tuesday. In spite of almost all the mills opening their gates in the morning not a single operative in the real sense turned up to work except a batch of men here and there who came to oil the machinery and sweep the premises. The labour leaders in the meantime are continuing to distribute foodstuffs to 6,000 indigent operatives in the different centres.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, who has been working hard to raise funds in England and Amsterdam in aid of the labourers, interviewed by our representative expressed his great satisfaction at the action taken by the Government of India and said as soon as the millowners put up a notice rescinding the notice of reduction of wages the operatives would go to work. The millowners, he added, however, should now consent to have a thorough investigation into the causes of the mill crisis and put their own house in order so that they may be able to compete with other countries. He also hoped that the suspension of the Excise Duty was the fore-runner of its total abolition.

WORKERS' ATTITUDE JUSTIFIED.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative about the announcement of the suspension of the Excise Duty, Mr. R. R. Bakhale said:—

I rejoice at the announcement that the Cotton Excise Duty has been suspended. I do not think it will be revived again in March 1926; it is as good as abolished If the Government of India had made this announcement a little earlier, the poor workers would have been saved all the sufferings that they had to undergo for the last two months and a half. But better late than never. I have every hope that the millowners will now fulfil their promise made to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay that they would restore the cut if the Excise Duty was taken off and I also hope that they would immediately withdraw their original notices of wage cut and put up fresh notices announcing the restoration of the 11½ per cent. cut. If they do so, I am sure, the mills will restart work almost immediately. No doubt such of the men as are

(Continued on page 9.)

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

VERY GRAVE SITUATION.

CHALLENGE OF UNION GOVT.

WILL BRITIAN & INDIA MEET IT?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 30.

A very influential and strong Deputation representing all interests, and professions and deputed by the South African Indian Congress, is en route to India, with the object of meeting the Government of India and attending the Indian National Congress, Cawnpore, and placing the Indian case before the Indian public. It arrived here per s. s. "Khandala."

A largely attended public meeting, held under the auspices of the Indian National Association, and presided over by Mr. Yusuf Ali Karimjee, welcomed them. Pandit Bhavanidayal, Advocate, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Sorabjee Rustomji Mirza and others spoke vigorously explaining the iniquities of the anti-Asiatic Bill. The Zanizbar Indians passed a resolution asking the Government of India, and the Imperial Government not to spare any efforts in undoing the un-British measure.

SURPRISE AT ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The Deputation, later, was interviewed. It expressed its surprise at the Government of India's slowness first in sending out a Deputation, when the South African Indian Deputation was not to be sent, and their anxiety to send one now in spite of their information that the South African Deputation was coming out. It stated that unless a strong personnel was selected the situation was so delicate that no hopeful result can be expected. The Deputation emphatically declared that India's existence within the Empire was rendered difficult by the South African Government's Anti-Asiatic Bill. The decision will depend on the courage with which Great Britain and India meet the South African challenge effectively. The delegation considers that it is necessary that a strong deputation consisting of members of the Assembly and the commercial community should visit South and East Africa.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

DELEGATES TO INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 9.

To-day is the most momentous day for the Indians in South Africa; because their Congress meets at Capetown to-day All arrangements have been completed and the delegates from different parts of S. Africa have already reached there and the formal opening of the South African Indian Congress which holds its fifth session will be made at the City Hall to-night at the hands of the Mayor of Capetown. The chief subjects on which the Congress will deliberate are as follows:—

To protest in emphatic terms against the New Asiatic Bill and to urge the Government for a Round Table Conference.

To decide for the deputations to be sent to India and England.

To protest against the General Dealers Licensing Ordinance.

To protest against the unjust move of the Union Government in serving notices on the specially exempted educated entrants of the Transvaal to leave the country.

To urge the Union Government to respect the Gandhi-Smuts Settlement.

To protest against the iniquitous Natal Boroughs Ordinance.

These are the primary subjects on which the Congress will deliberate and it is hoped that the Congress will be successful in bringing home to the people of South Africa that the Indians are dissatisfied with the notifications and humiliations which they have to undergo and are determined to fight to the last for the protection of their rights which they have obtained after a strenuous life of unparalleled exertion. At present it seems for certain that the Indians of South Africa will not yield to any measure without giving a fight. They are prepared for the worst and they will try their best to show to the world that they are not a herd of sheep that can be driven to places by the men in power or cowards that can be kicked and hounded away. They have really awakened to their sense of self-respect and have commenced to raise the funds to fight against the Government. Each Province collects for itself and the thousands of pounds have been collected. But the only danger in their way is the uncertain attitude of the Indian Government which is still mute and watching the situation. Without India's help it should be pointed hehre, there is no chance of success.

THE DELEGATES TO INDIA.

It is presumed that the Congress will certainly decide to send a deputation to India at least this year if not to England. The best brains to the maximum number of six will be sent and the following are the probables:—Dr. Abdu Rehman; M. P. C., and Mr A. Ismail; the former being the leader of African Peoples' Organisation of South Africa, who helped Mrs. Naidu a lot during her visit and the latter is the energetic secretary of both the South African Congress and the Cape British Indian Council. Natal will be represented in the deputation by Mr. J. W. Godfrey Bar-at-Law, and perhaps Mr. Sorabji Rustomji, the first being an attorney of long standing and a clever man and the second being the soul of Natal, in whom Mahatmajee sees the leader to guide the Indians of South Africa.

It is believed that the Transvaal will include Messrs. A. A. Mirza and some other man who will be selected by the Transvaal British Indian Association of which Mr. Mirza is the Secretary. It is hoped that India will receive them sincerely and render them all help. It is probable that the deputation will reach India before the Indian National Congress of Cawnpore meets under the presidentship of Srimati Sarojini Devi.

AN APPEAL.

All over the world, as the people of India know very well, their countrymen have been oppressed, repressed, insulted and kicked. Therefore, this is the most opportune time to hold an Overseas Conference in India side by side with the Indian National Congress. India lagged behind in her efforts on behalf of the Indians of Kenya; and Kenya was lost, and if no efforts are made for the Indians of South Africa at the present juncture, I fear, South Africa also, will be lost for the Indians who have already settled there.

To agitate against all injustice on the part of British Colonies, an annual Overseas Conference is an urgent necessity Will India hold it and fulfil her duty to warde her oppressed children in other parts of the world? Any delay on the part of India will spell disaster to the Indians overseas and hence it is necessary that India should rise to the occasion and give her enemies a united front. Will she do so?

THIRD MEMBER OF S. AFRICAN DEPUTATION.

DELHI, Dec. 1.

It is announced that the third member of the Indian deputation, which sailed for South Africa on 25th is Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, a member of the Council of State recently dissolved. He will leave Bombay for South Africa by s.s. "Karapara" on 9th December.—A. P.

PROTECTION TO STEEL.

PROPOSAL TO GRANT BOUNTY.

TARIFF BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

DELHI, Dec. 1.

The Report of the Indian Tariff Board regarding the grant of supplementary protection to steel industry has been published and the following is a summary of the recommendations made by the Committee:—

(1) The payment of a bounty at the rate of Rs. 18 a ton on 70 per cent of weight of steel ingots produced in India between 1st October, 1925 and 31st March, 1927, bounty payments to be subject to a limit of Rs. 90. lakhs.

(2) Grant to the tin plate company of India of a rebate of customs duty paid by them on the tin imported for manufacture of tin plate, consumption of tin per ton of tin plate to be determined and amount of rebate to be regulated by this ratio and by the actual output of tinplate.

(3) Increase of protective duty of imported tinplate from Rs. 60 to Rs. 89 a ton.

(4) Increase in protective duty on fabricated steel other than the kinds specified under heads (5) and (6) from 25 to 32½ per cent ad valorem.

(5) Protective duty on such component parts of steamers, launches and other vessels for harbour and inland navigation as are made of fabricated steel to remain at 25 per cent ad valorem.

(6) Increase of protective duties on (a) tipping wagons (b) coal tubs and switches and crossings adapted for use with oils under 30 lbs. per yard from 25 to 40 per cent ad valorem.

(7) Amendment of Steel Industry (Protection) Act to empower the Government of India to sanction payment of bounties on railway wagons and carriage under frames subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 24 lakhs in 1925-26 and Rs. 20 lakhs in 1926-27, bounties sanctioned in either years to be payable in that year or in any succeeding year.

(8) Cessation of payment under section 4 of the Steel Industry (Protection) Act of bounties on railway wagons with effect from 1st April 1926.

(9) A public announcement to be made of all bounties auctioned on wagons and under-frames.

(10) Conditions under which Indians and European prices of wagons and under-frames will be compared to be announced at the time of calling for tenders.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

A Calcutta message states:—His Excellency the Viceroy will open the Annual General Meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon at the Royal Exchange on Monday, 14th December. The Governor of Bengal will also be present.—A. P.

Nawab Sir M. Abdul Qayyum Khan of Peshawar has been elected president of the next sessions of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference to be held at Aligarh during the coming Christmas week.—A. P.

The following have arrived at Government House, Bombay. Mr. Worthington Evans, Miss Worthington Evans, Miss Cicely Crawley, Captain N. M. Hughes-Hallett, Mr. B. I. Howlett and Mr. W. J. Vezey.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

MAHOMEDANS VS. EUROPEANS

EUROPEANS KNOCK UP 450

TRAVERS' EXHILARATING GAME.

MAHOMEDANS' BAD START.

MAHOMEDANS	1st Innings		252
,, ...	2nd ,,	(For 2 Wickets)	87
EUROPEANS	1st ,,		450

The batting on Tuesday was considerably brighter then on the opening day, and several high scores were put. The European batting though, not outstanding, obtained its purpose and runs came slowly though surely. The bowling and fielding commanded respect and this accounted for the extreme caution of the batsmen. Outstanding among the eventful happenings of the day was the century put up by Travers who remained unbeaten at the end. It cannot be called a faultless innings as he gave three chances which should have been accepted, but it was interesting and aroused the attention of the spectators. He was out to score when he could and every opportunity was utilised. His last wicket partnership with Howlett which realised 101 runs will be remembered for many a day as one of the best if not the best of its kind in recent years. Howlett was not a stone-waller as he hit several fours and on one occasion even lifted the ball on to the pavilion, an unusual procedure for the tail-man of the team. This partnership was outdone by the one between the overnight batsmen, Hosie and Alexander who caused the score to advance by 102 runs by their association. It was not an exhilarating affair but it served the purpose and put the Europeans in a strong position. The keen bowling was rewarded at this stage for Alexander and Campbell were both dismissed within a scope of four runs. But Ward and Hughes-Hallett livened up matters and when Travers joined the former, the fur began to fly, and the Mahomedan was overtaken. Ward's innings was indeed a good, as it consisted of forceful batting. Much as one admired the ground fielding there is a sorry tale of dropped catches to be told. A man especially deserving of the praise is Dilawar Husein who gave a fine exhibition of wicket-keeping. Besides stumping Hosie, Campbell and Hughes-Hallett, he dismissed Ward with a smart catch, and in an innings of 450 runs, lasting nearly six hours he only allowed 19 extras. Mahmood Hasan Khan was a revelation as a bowler and was responsible for 4 wickets. The Mahomedans, at their second venture, lost their first two men cheaply but Botawalla and Vazir Ali appear to be settled down and much is expected of them this morning.

SLOW CRICKET.

Botawalla opened the attack on Tuesday morning from the Gymkhana end Alexander facing him; while Vezir Ali took on from the other end. The first century was hoisted by Alexander with a two and both batsmen seemed to have decided on a forceful game as the batting was more enterprising. But runs were not easy to get as the Mahomedan fielding was at the top of its form. The eleventh decade was hoisted by Alexander with a single to mid-off after play had been in progress for a quarter of an hour. Salter excited applause by taking a couple when only a single was expected. Rasool displaced Vazir Ali at the Police Court end and Botawalla stopped Hosie's first hit as also the sharp smack at the last ball of the over. Alexander put Botawalla to the on-side and Hosie stole a single. Neither batsman seemed comfortable and relied on forward play as a safe means of support, while off-balls were left severely alone. Botawalla gave place to Syed Ansari and each batsman got a single. Hosie snicked Rasool's second ball into slips, and after Alexander had got him away with his leg, Hosie obtained a single on the off. Hosie pulled Ansari's first ball to leg and Alexander sneaked a single. Gulam Mahomed stopped the full-blooded drive which Hosie treated the last ball to. Alexander smacked Rasool's bumpy first ball for a single and Hosie played the rest back to the bowler. Ansari was prettily glanced to leg for three by Alexander and Hosie raised a big "Oh!" by missing a mighty swipe to leg. The field was set in brainy fashion as Alexander's hard smack, though getting past point, was stopped by deep third man who ran round and intercepted. Runs came in singles and 130 came up after forty minutes of play. Alexander then hit Mr. Buvar, the umpire, with a leg stroke. Muhmood Hussan Khan relieved Rasool and was glanced to the leg boundary by Alexander, who also brought him round to the on-boundary. Hosie caused 140 to appear with a single to leg off Ansari. Alexander got three with a hit to leg and Hosie followed this with a single. Boundaries were very rare and when Alexander hit Ansari to the leg boundary for four he was rewarded by cheers. Hosie had a close shave when Gulam Mahomed returned hard to the wicket after stopping the batsman's drive. At 151 Hasan Shah entrusted the attack from the pavilion end to Gulam Mahomed and Hosie raised his own contribution to 50 with a single off him. To celebrate this he drove Mahmood to the long boundary and then got him just over the leg boundary, but Mahomed Shah failed to signal it. 160 was hoisted after 60 minutes of play which made the rate of scoring a run per minute. Alexander playing forward to Mahmood, missed and Dilawar whipped his bails off, but there was no appeal. Mahmood was puzzling Alexander who could not quite understand him. Hosie in stepping out to Gulam Mahomed sent the ball flying past Botawalla who, making a gallant attempt, just failed to reach it. Off Mahmood's last ball Alexander scored a boundary past Hasan Shah at point and Hosie raised the score to 170 with a single off Gulam.

GREAT BOWLING AND WICKET-KEEPING.

Mahmood conceded a single and Gulam Mahomed bowled a maiden. In his next over Mahmood tempted Hosie and Dilawar had his bails off before he could regain his crease. (174—8—65.)

The retiring batsman had batted for nearly two and a half hours and had contributed 102 in partnership with Alexander. He was succeeded by Campbell who played the last ball back to the bowler. Immediately after this Alexander got his leg in front of a straight one and was declared out, though from the Press tent it certainly looked to be a case where the benefit of the doubt could have been given to the batsman. (174—4—49.)

Ward joined Campbell at the wicket and obtained a single, but a fresh disaster was in store for the Europeans. Mahmood was maintaining a perfect length and when Campbell went out to play him Dilawar Husain whisked his balls off and succeeded in his appeal. (178—5—0.)

The bowling had been of a high standard throughout and this was a worthy reward. The batsmen could never settle down and there were always possibilities. In the same over Ward survived an attempt at stumping.

THE PACE LIVENS UP.

Hughes-Hallett opened his account with a single and the eighteenth decade went up after a hundred minutes' play. Mahmood was as tricky as ever and had the batsmen guessing. But Ward opened his shoulders to his last ball and smote it out of the ground. Hughes-Hallett at the other end hit a four to the off-boundary and 190 appeared. Ward appeared keen on sixes as a little after this he hit Gulam Mahomed out of the ground and then put up the double century with a single. Botawalla came on from the Court end in place of Mahmood. Mahomed Shah let a stiff one through his fingers, but Rasool made a sensational save by kicking the ball along and just inside the boundary line. Ward was just able to get his bat to a stiff one from Botawalla and the ball rolled to the boundary. Rasool replaced Gulam Mahomed and Hughes-Hallett gave an absolute sitter to Ansari who dropped it weakly. Ward snicked Botawalla to the boundary and then placed him to leg for a single. Crossing over he smacked Rasool to the off-boundary and hoisted the 220 with a short one. Dilawar Husein then distinguished himself by taking a ball on the leg side and stumping Hughes-Hallett off Botawalla. (223—6—12.)

TRAVERS COMES IN.

Travers replaced him and scored a single. Mahmood bowled a maiden to him. Ward hoisted the 230 by smacking Botawalla to the off-boundary and Travers then obtained three with a hit into the country and Ward passed his half century with a smack to the off-boundary. The total score at this stage was 243 and Vazir Ali took on from Botawalla. Travers lifted his first ball out of the ground and then hoisted up 250 with a single. Hasan Shah relieved Mahmood of the attack from the Gymkhana end and Travers glanced him for a four which carried the European score past their opponents'. Ward got two with a chop and then a single off the same bowler. When the teams adjourned for lunch the total score was 258 for 6 wickets, of which Travers and Ward had scored 19 and 54 respectively.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

After lunch Ward faced the bowling of Vazir Ali and Mahmood was entrusted with the attack at the other end. Runs came in singles and neither batsman showed anyone inclination to hit out. Travers capped a series of singles with a boundary obtained by an off-drive, and then lifted another over the bowler's head for four. He then gave a difficult chance to Hasan Shah at mid-off, the fielder just touching it with his fingers. Ward passed the sixty with a four to the long boundary after which Ansari replaced Vazir Ali at the court end. Ward then executed a couple of neat leg glides which crossed the line. Travers was out to hit and he took every opportunity. Gulam Mahomed saved two certain boundaries. In playing forward to Mahmood Ward tipped the ball into Dilawar's hands. He had played fairly interesting cricket and his total included two sixes and eight fours. (296—7—70).

Harrison did not stay long as Mahmood scattered his wickets with his first ball. (296—8—0).

Vezey opened his account with a long boundary and then stole a single. He then hit Mahmood into the country but only got a single for it. The third century came amidst cheers and Travers hit a high one to the leg boundary and was dropped by Mahomed Shah. Vezey was in merry mood for after glancing Ansari for a brace he hit a long boundary and then obtained a single by playing forward. Gulam Mahomed earned rounds of applause by some excellent fielding. 320 came up on the board and Vezey greeted it with a boundary to the on-boundary, Travers following up with a long boundary which raised his own score to 50. Gulam Mahomed relieved Ansari, Vezey placing his first ball to leg for a single, while Travers also obtained one. A snick past third man brought Travers a couple. A series of singles was interrupted by Travers who lifted Gulam Mahomed to the long boundary and Vezey treated Mahmood in like manner. Gulam Mahomed bowled Vezey with a ball which curled round the batsman's legs. (349—9—28).

TRAVERS SCORES A CENTURY.

Howlett joined his captain and began his account by driving Mahmood's last ball for a single and stole the over. He did the same with Gulam Mahomed's over. He was never comfortable however and Gulam frequently got behind his defence. Travers gave Hasan Shah an easy one in the long field which the Skipper tried to hold with one hand, the ball rolling over the line. He followed this with another boundary and a single. He then hit Gulam to the leg boundary Vazir Ali making a good attempt to save it. The rate of scoring was now pretty good and 370 had come up on the board. After hitting Mahmood for a boundary he gave Mahomed Shah a high catch at the on-boundary which the fielder dropped. He seemed to have got a grip of the bowling for he hit another boundary this time off Gulam, and another single caused 390 to be hoisted. Howlett now took a hand and drove Mahmood for a four. Travers required nine runs for his century and this he reduced by hitting Gulam for two fours in succession and then for a brace which carried him safely past the century. Howlett surprised every one by lifting Mahmood on to the pavilion and Travers obtained a boundary and a single off Gulam Mahomed's bowling. Vazir Ali took on from Mahmood from the Gymkhana end when the score was 420, and Gulam Mahomed missed a catch by Howlett. Hasan Shah missed a difficult one from the same batsman at cover, the ball going over the line. Rasool was put on from the police-court end and Howlett scored a boundary off him. A boundary and a single by Travers brought the score to 440. The innings came to a close when Howlett returned one to Rasool who made no mistake (450-10-33.) Howlett had played a splendid innings and had given Travers the opportunity of scoring his century. The partnership had realized 101 runs which is one of the best—if not the best—for a last wicket partnership in Bombay. Travers remained unbeaten with 121 which was a very creditable performance though he gave three chances. His total included 14 fours and a six and lasted two hours and a quarter. But he was the main factor in brightening up the cricket and fully deserved the ovation he got.

MAHOMEDAN SECOND INNINGS.

Dilawar Husain and M. E. Sheikh came out to open the second innings at 4-20 and Howlett was entrusted with the attack from the police court end. Sheikh scored a single off his third ball and did the same off Hughes-Hallett who took on from the other end. Hosie stopped a hot one from Dilawar at cover point and Sheikh hit the first boundary past point. A few more singles brought the first decade on the board. Soon after this he pulled round a bumpy one from Howlett to the leg boundary but Dilawar Husain in hitting out at Hughes-Hallett gave Alexander the opportunity of bringing off a good catch near the boundary line. (14—1—3).

Vazir Ali joined Sheikh and the pair scored in singles. Vezey picked up smartly a hot one from Vazir Ali. Howlett was making the ball bump and when it came off the shoulder of Sheikh's bat Hosie who was in slips ran up and held him, another good catch. (17—2—12).

Botawalla was the next batsman in. Vazir Ali obtained a four through Vezey missing the ball. Howlett was difficult to play and runs came very slowly. When the second decade appeared on the board Harrison replaced Howlett. Travers had not come out to field and Hosie was in charge of affairs. The bowling was good and the batting was too cautious to be interesting. Vazir Ali put up a high one to Capt. Alexander in the long field but the fielder failed to secure it, and 40 was hoisted on the board. Botawalla snicked Harrison through slips for a couple and Vazir Ali glanced Hughes-Hallett prettily for the same number, and then obtained a single. Botawalla stole the over with a hit for three. Campbell came on at the police-court end and conceded a single to Botawalla. Another change was made at the Gymkhana end, where Vezey took charge of the letter. A maiden over was followed by Vazir Ali cutting Campbell for four, and he added two more boundaries in the same over which brought 60 on the board. Botawalla was responsible for a fine cut off Vezey's bowling which brought him four runs. Howlett came on again at the Police Court end and Vazir Ali hit his last ball for two. In trying to steal a run Botawalla narrowly escaped being run out by Vezey. He glanced Howlett neatly to the leg boundary on two occasions which brought the score to 87 when stumps were drawn for the day.

SCORES.

MAHOMEDANS—FIRST INNINGS.

M E Sheikh, c Phillips, b Hughes-Hallett	49
Dilawar Husain, c Hosie, b Hughes-Hallett	13
Vazir Ali, c Howlett, b Hughes-Hallett	6
A V Botawalla, c Ward, b Harrison	97
S G Rasool, b Howlett	10
Hasan Shah, l.b.w, b Hughes-Hallett	21
Syed Mahomed Shah, b Hughes-Hallett	2
Gulam Mahomed, c Howlett, b Hughes-Hallett	7
Mahmood Hussan Khan, b Hughes-Hallett	22
Ismail Shakoor, st Ward, b Hughes-Hallett	0
Syed Ansari, not out	6
Extras	8
Total	252

MAHOMEDANS—2ND INNINGS.

M E Sheikh, c Hosie, b Howlett	3
Dilawar Husain, c Alexander, b Hughes-Hallett	12
Vazir Ali, batting	34
A. V. Botawalla, batting	30
Extras	8
Total (for 2 wkts)	87

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Howlett	24	1	95	1
Harrison	6	1	24	1
Hughes-Hallett	23	4	81	8
Vezey	8	1	21	0
Campbell	4	1	13	0
Travers	2	0	10	0

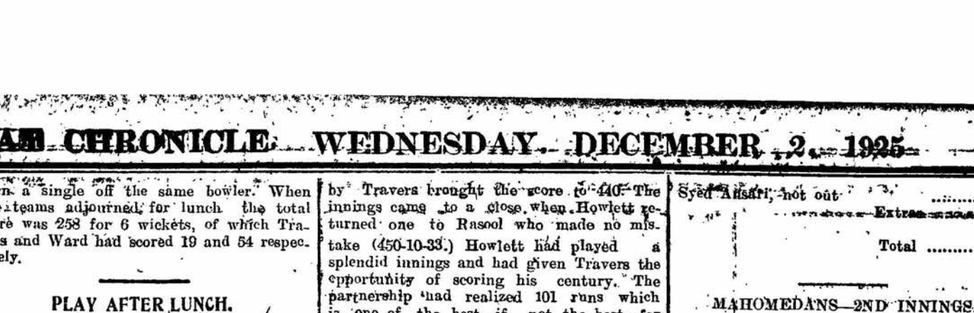
EUROPEANS—FIRST INNINGS.

M G Salter, c Syed Md. Shah, b Ansari	44
G C Phillips, b Vazir Ali	9
A L Hosie, st. Dilawar Husain, b Mahmood Hasan khan	65
Capt Alexander, l.b.w, b Gulam Mahomed	49
I P F Campbell, st. Dilawar Husain, b Mahmood Hasan Khan	0
H P Ward, c Dilawar Husain, b Mahmood Hasan Khan	70
Capt Hughes-Hallett, st. Dilawar Husain, b Botawalla	12
F G Travers, not out	121
P T Harrison, b Mahmood Hasan Khan	0
Lieut Vezey, b Gulam Mahamed	28
Lieut Howlett, c and b Rasool	33
Extras	19
Total	450

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S G Rasool	12	4	31	1
A V Botawalla	20	3	50	1
Syed Vazir Ali	24	6	62	1
Gulam Mahomed	27	2	84	2
Syed Hasan Shah	4	0	19	0
Syed Ansari	16	1	53	1
Mahmood Hasan Khan	30	4	130	4

EUROPEAN TEAM AT PLAY.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

P. T. Harrison facing the ball. Capt. Travers and P. T. Harrison going out to play.

Mahomedan Eleven going to the field.

ASSOCIATION CUP DRAW.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The following is the draw in the second round of the Association Cup to be played on 12th December:—

Accrington vs. Blyth Spartans or Hartlepools, Chilton Colliery vs. Rochdale or West Stanley, South Bank or Stockton vs. Oldham, Durham City or Ashington vs. Southport, Tranmere Rovers or Crewe Alexandra vs. Wigan or Nelson, Northampton vs. Newport, Clapton vs. Ilford, Aberdare vs. Luton, Brentford vs. Bournemouth, Swansea vs. Brighton or Watford, Torquay or Reading vs. Leyton, New Brighton vs. Darlington, Worcester City or Kettering vs. Grimsby, Doncaster vs. Rotherham, Boston vs. Bradford or Lincoln City, Workshop vs. Chesterfield, Swindon vs. Sittingbourne, Northfleet or Queen's Park Rangers vs. Charlton, Southend vs. Gillingham.

In the University relay races at Oxford, Cambridge beat Oxford by four events to one.—Reuter's Special.

OVERSEAS LEAGUE.

RANGOON, Dec. 1.

Mr. Brio Rice, Special Commissioner, Overseas League who is now on tour with the object of extending interest in its activities arrived here yesterday from Madras and is staying at Government House. He will also visit Mandalay and leave for Singapore on the 10th. Interviewed by the Associated Press, Mr. Rice said his four days' visit to Madras had resulted in an addition of seventy new members representing several firms and Government departments. His Excellency the Governor of Burma has signified his approval of the activities of the League by becoming a life member.—A. P.

The Eastern Telegraph Company announces that it is offering specially reduced rates for Christmas Greetings between India and the United Kingdom at 4 as. per word with a minimum of Rs. 2-8 per message of ten words. These special Christmas messages may be forwarded from any telegraph office in India from the fifteenth to the twenty-second of this month and will be delivered 48 hours after handing in.—A. P.

JUSTICE IN MIRE.

TORY GOVT.'S CONDONATION OF LAWLESSNESS.

PROTESTS FROM PROMINENT MEN.

"It is a most dangerous position," was the comment which Mr. J. B. Clynes, M.P., the former Lord Privy Seal, made to the "Daily Herald" in mail week on the action of the Director of Public Prosecutions in withdrawing the charge of larceny against four members of the National Fascisti, who stole a van containing 8,000 copies of the "Daily Herald".

"The fact of there being practically no punishment for law-breaking in this case is, in my view, a secondary consideration," Mr. Clynes declared. "The matter of supreme importance is the light-hearted treatment of these offenders by the Public Prosecutor, and by the Public Courts. I cannot imagine any similar treatment by law of Labour offenders, and a repetition of this one-sided conduct will destroy any claim of our courts for equitable dealing between all classes."

MENACE TO LIBERTY OF PRESS.

"Father" of the House of Commons, and a valiant fighter for the liberty of the Press, Mr. T. P. O'Connor was equally direct in his condemnation. He said:—

"I think in the countenance which the Government has given in this case—in the case of the men who tried to destroy the property of the "Daily Herald"—there is a direct and provocative encouragement to lawlessness and class warfare."

"In our free country, and without free institutions, there is no room, there is no necessity, and there is no justification for lawlessness and disorder by any class."

"DOSE OF FASCISMO."

Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., speaking at Ripley, Derbyshire, said:

"Do not let us be surprised at this, or too angry. It is so much better to have things out in the open. For months, or years, one has heard incessantly, but in private, about the villainies of agitators and trades union leaders, and the wicked working man. For years in private the same folk have told me that a dose of Fascismo was what the workers wanted.

"We know where we are, and what Labour has to expect. The State is against you; the Court is against you; Society will not stand your slothfulness any longer. If you will not work there are bludgeons.

It is no use whining when you are hit like this, or saying: 'It's unfair.' They want you to realise that they can be unfair. It is vain to make appeals to the Law Courts, or to send deputations to see Sir W. Joynson-Hicks. The lawyers and Sir William enjoy that. It is a little contemptible to beg for justice. We had much better grin and bear it, and organise in one way or another, or in every way, to change the rulers when we do get a chance."

JUSTICE IN MIRE.

Mr. Oswald Mosley, speaking at Govan, said the action of the Public Prosecutor in regard to the "Daily Herald" case was one of the most shameful acts of injustice that this country has ever known.

The four men involved had committed violence of a dangerous character, and yet the alderman had to rebuke the Public Prosecutor by saying they were being treated leniently, and then recommended them to join the Special Constable Reserve. Evidently the best recommendation for becoming a special constable was to obtain a revolver, hold up a lame driver, steal a van containing 'Labour' papers, and then receive Conservative approval.

This case indicated that the Conservatives were dragging justice in the mire and operating one law for the rich and another law for the poor.

CAUSTIC COMMENT BY G.B.S.

One of the most pungent comments on Government bias comes from Mr. Bernard Shaw.

"It seems to me," he said, "that a mere withdrawal of the charge against these gentlemen, was, after all, a very poor, acknowledgment of their services to the Government. I think they might at least be given the O.B.E. at the first opportunity. If, however, they get any such recognition, it must not embolden them so far as to induce them to try the same thing on the "Morning Post." The results would probably not be so satisfactory to them."

MEETINGS ALL OVER THE LAND.

The National Council of the Independent Labour Party, says the "Daily Herald," is organising immediately, through its 1,200 branches, public protest meetings throughout the length and breadth of the land.

At every one of these meetings a resolution on the lines of the following, passed by the National Council of the Party, will be moved:—

"The National Council of the Independent Labour Party urgently draws the attention of the public to the serious issues involved in the action of the Public Prosecutor in withdrawing the charge of larceny against the four members of the National Fascisti who stole a van containing 8,000 copies of the "Daily Hearld," on October 17.

It points out that the magistrate commented upon the extreme leniency of the Public Prosecutor, and stated that 'if the case had gone on, you (the accused) would have been severely punished.'

The circumstances, of the case warrant the conclusion that the Government is prepared to set aside all principles of justice on account of political prejudice.

The I.L.P. calls upon all who believe in fair play to protest vigorously against this sinister action, in view of the danger of the grave consequences which may occur if the illegalities of Fascists are encouraged."

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HIGH COURT.

BREACH OF TRUST.

ACCUSED GETS 4 YEARS.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fawcett.

In the Sessions Court, during the 5th Criminal Sessions before Justice Fawcett and a common Jury one Shivram Muneshwar, a Purdeshi, was put up on a charge of Criminal Breach of Trust in respect of Rs. 8,000 entrusted to him by his master one Mulla Mithabhai Allabux on the 12th of March, 1923.

Mr. Sohrab B. Bannaji, Barrister-at-Law, appeared on behalf of the Crown.

Counsel, in opening the case, on behalf of the Crown stated that the accused was employed by Mulla Mithabhai Allabux, who traded as a banker in Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay. On the 12th of March 1923, the complainant, Mulla Mithabhai gave 8 notes of Rs. 1,000 each to the accused to pay to different persons towards the Hundis which had become due on that day. Rs. 8,000 in all were given to the accused by the complainant in his pedhi at about 4 p.m. with instructions that out of Rs. 8,000, Rs. 7,550 were to be paid towards Hundis and Rs. 450, the balance was to be returned to the complainant. When the accused did not turn up either with the balance viz: Rs. 450 or the discharged hundis, complainant became anxious and made inquiries. On making enquiries the complainant learnt from the different payees that no moneys were paid to them on that day. Immediately the same evening the complainant went to the Pydhowni Police Station and made a complaint against the accused to the above effect. Subsequently the complainant paid Rs. 7,550 to the different payees, on the very next day, i.e., on the 13th of March, 1923. The accused who had absconded was traced at Faizabad and was brought to Bombay in September last, and was put up before the Mtgistrate.

Accused took up the defence that this was a false case brought against him because on the 12th of March he was dismissed by the complainant Mulla Mithabhai owing to some quarrel which took place between him (the accused), and the complainant's wife and daughter. That when the moneys were given to him the complainant always used to take his signature. But this fact was denied by the complainant who stated that there was no such custom in the Bazar.

The Jury unanimously found the accused guilty of the breach of trust in respect of the said amount. His Lordship convicted the accused and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000 and in default of payment of fine one year's further imprisonment.

SPURIOUS THERMOMETERS.

INJUNCTION AGAINST IMPORTER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump.)

Giles Henry Zeal ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Messrs. Cooper and Cooper ... Defendants.

The plaintiffs' case was that they had been for many years the manufacturers and vendors of clinical thermometers which had established a great reputation in England, India and elsewhere as Zeal's thermometers. All the thermometers manufactured by the plaintiffs bore on them certain inscription including the name and address of G. H. Zeal and serial number.

During the later part of 1921 it was discovered that the sale of plaintiffs' thermometers was seriously declining, when on enquiries it was ascertained that a large number of spurious thermometers manufactured in Germany had been imported into Bombay and were sold in Bombay at a very low price as Zeal's thermometers. The principal culprit in such importation and sale was an Italian named Giulio Gut.

The said spurious thermometers bore on them an inscription similar to the inscription on plaintiffs' genuine thermometers. The plaintiffs discovered that the defendants had in July, 1921, purchased from the said Giulio Gut six hundred pieces of such spurious thermometers at the price of eight annas each and they had been selling them in Bombay at a profit. The plaintiffs further alleged that the defendants had placed with Gut's principals in Germany, Arthur Adler and Co. of Hamburg, an order for 500 dozens more of these spurious thermometers. A consignment of such spurious thermometers had arrived in Bombay and a portion of it consisting of 309 dozen thermometers had been stocked by the Customs authorities at the instance of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs charged that the defendants and the said Giulio Gut were concerned in a fraudulent attempt to import and sell the spurious thermometers and passing them off on the purchasers as plaintiffs' goods. On these allegations, plaintiffs prayed for injunction and also claimed Rs. 20,000 by way of damages.

The defendants' case was that Giulio Gut had approached them about the middle of 1921 and had offered to sell them six hundred pieces of thermometers as a job lot which they understood to be a portion of goods obtained on a sale of surplus stores.

About the same time, on Gut's representations they placed with him an order for a further lot of 500 dozens; but in December, 1921, they had cancelled this order and they denied that any consignment of spurious thermometers in purusuance of their order had arrived in Bombay or that they had taken delivery of any part of it. The defendants submitted that they had purchased the said lot and placed the order for a further lot 'bona fide' and without any knowledge or suspicion that the same were spurious imitation of the plaintiffs' goods. They denied that they were concerned in any design to practice a fraud upon the plaintiffs and pass off other and inferior goods as their goods. As soon as their attention was drawn to the true state of things they had ceased to have anything to do with the goods complained of.

Mr. Engineer with the Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. P. B. Vachha with Mr. R. S. Billimoria appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship after hearing the evidence and Counsel's arguments held that he was not satisfied as regards the defendants' 'bona fides' in the matter of the purchase and sale of the 600 pieces of thermometers which they had obtained from Giulio Gut. There had been a passing off of spurious goods as the plaintiffs' goods and the defendants were responsible to the extent of the 600 pieces aforesaid.

His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for injunction and awarded Rs. 400 as damages and costs. The damages were calculated on the footing of loss of profit in respect of the said 600 pieces.

Attorneys for plaintiffs: Messrs. Sahiar and Co.

Attorneys for defendants: Messrs. Unwaila Pherozshaw and Papa.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION IN SIND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In November 1924 the Municipality of Rohri passed a resolution asking that their district might be excluded from the operation of the Compulsory Vaccination Acts. Earlier in the year the Municipality at Hdyerabad had passed similar resolutions. All were duly forwarded by the usual channels to the Commissioner in Sind and, on June 18th, 1925, the Commissioner replied to the petition from Rohri regretting that he was unable to meet the wishes of the Municipality. The question of compulsion at Hyderabad, Sind, has been raised several times with the Government of Bombay, and I believe the matter is still under consideration.

The position is peculiar. At Hyderabad parents were prosecuted for not having their children vaccinated several times during the year 1924 and this year there have been many prosecutions in that town. The body representing the people of Hyderabad, Sind, and in close touch with the local situation, consider that these prosecutions should stop, but apparently three or four British individuals have the power to override the wishes of the local people. Resolutions passed by the Municipality are considered by the Collector, by the Assistant Director of Public Health, and by the Commissioner. Sometimes they also go to the Director of Public Health. All these men are firm believers in vaccination and they can decide whether to forward a petition from the Municipality to their superior Officers or whether they shall return it. When they forward a resolution of this kind they endorse it with statements of their own opinion and apparently the remarks of these officers carry far greater weight with the Government of Bombay than do the wishes of the Local body.

Prior to the passing of the Act of 1919 giving India a measure of self-government, the grievances of anti-vaccinists in India were to some extent remedied by the Government of India, acting on representations from the India Office. Men who were prosecuted for not having their children vaccinated reported the matter to the English Anti-Vaccination League who immediately communicated with the India Office. In many cases the India Office made inquiries of the Government of India, which in its turn communicated with the Government of the province concerned and intimated that it was unfair to make these men suffer for their religious convictions, their opposition to vaccination in the majority of cases being based on religious grounds.

But now apparently the Indian anti-vaccinists have no chance of redress. The powerful help of the India Office and the Government of India has been removed and there is nothing in its place. Surely the Government of Bombay should recognise the position of these people and at least see that they are not in a worse position than they were before the passing of the Act of 1919.

They might further consider whether the time has not come to put the anti-vaccinists in the province of Bombay on the same level as English anti-vaccinists. The right thing to do would be to abolish the compulsory vaccination law but perhaps that is going too far, for the present.—Yours, etc.,

L. LOAT.
Secretary of the National Anti-Vaccination League.

25, Denison House,
Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.
October 27.

MAJOR GRHAAM POLE ON INDIAN LABOUR.

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

Presiding over a Conference of employees of the South Indian Railway at Tanjore, Major Graham Pole said that it was a curious fact that none of their politicians in this country or those who visited England were able to enlighten the friends of India at home on labour questions. They did not possess any information themselves, but he would except from this category Mr. Joshi who has devoted a great amount of labour to the study of these problems. Indian politicians visiting England when they addressed Parliamentary Committees on Indian affairs claimed that India wanted Home Rule, but as yet no two Indian politicians had agreed to define what self-rule meant. They would denounce bills drawn up by others, but would themselves draw up none, and it was not likely that any hearing would be accorded to a claim when no constitution was produced by those who demanded it.—A. P.

EXCISE DUTY SUSPENSION.

(Continued from page 7.)

out of Bombay may take some time to return; but those who are already in Bombay will, I think, resume work immediately.

This is not the occasion to ask—"Who won"? I admit the millowners have got what they wanted; but I must say that they got it mainly through the power of resistance that the workers showed during the two and a half months. No one can have an idea of the sufferings of these people; but the way in which they bore them have evoked the admiration and even wonder of the whole world. I, therefore, feel that the workers are perfectly justified if they take the credit to themselves for the victory that has been won.

Even in this moment of rejoicing, I cannot resist the temptation of saying a word about the mill industry. The suspension of the Excise Duty is not going to bring it the millennium. It has still to struggle against depression and the growing foreign competition. It is high time that it puts its house in order. And if doing so, it finds that it is still in difficulties, it can ask the country to help it. In that case it must agree to a thorough investigation by a competent agency. If it does that, there is no anxiety for its future.

NOT OUT OF THE WOODS.

SIR VICTOR SASSOON ON MILL INDUSTRY.

Sir Victor Sassoon interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" with reference to the remission of the excise duty, said, "Although the remission of the Excise enables the mill-owners to reinstate the cut in the wages, the industry is by no means out of the wood. In point of fact, it must not be forgotten that although nominally the industry is now receiving a protection to the extent of 11 per cent. this is more than counteracted by the high rate of exchange."

Asked about the effect of the present exchange policy on the mill industry Sir Victor Sassoon said: "Compared to pre-war days, the Bombay mills, in trying to export their surplus, are at a disadvantage of over 12 1/2 per cent. as compared with those countries whose exchange is at par, and the disadvantage as compared to those countries which have a depreciated exchange is even more serious. This point is what makes it so difficult for the Bombay mills to retain their trade with Africa and the Levant, not to speak of the almost dead trade in yarn with China. Only a return of exchange to the 1/4 will enable Indian mills to compete with their foreign competitors on equal terms. It must not be forgotten too, that the Bombay mills are at a serious disadvantage in competing for the internal trade of India with mills un-country, as not only are their rates and taxes something like three times as much as in the un-country districts, but even taking into consideration the high cost of living in Bombay, the rate of wages works out higher than in more favoured parts of the country.

Another point which is worthy of attention is that mills operating in Indian States have no factory restrictions and are, therefore, able to work at more than the regulation ten hours a day."

"I am one of those" Sir Victor continued, "who believe in letting labour have as high a rate of wages as is consistent with the prosperity of the industry, but to enable the Bombay mills to continue going this, it would be necessary for labour to increase its efficiency and it is essential for the mill Agents to do all in their power to give the workman a chance of increasing his output and thus reducing the cost of production. Only by reducing the cost of production will we be able to get rid of our increased production, and even were we to reduce our production by working short time, the increased cost would militate against selling the product without loss and thus would mean piling up fresh stocks again. One way in which the Bombay operatives should be able to help is by reducing the amount of absentees. A scrutiny of the musters of mills shows that this absenteeism rises to as high as 25 per cent. of the productive departments after pay day, and this fact obviously disturbs the organisation of the mills. Another way of increasing production would be for the Bombay operatives to work their machinery at the same speed as is now done in Japan, and a great deal of leeway will have to be made up before this point is reached.

A further improvement consisting of spinners minding two sides, instead of one as at present, when the mill is on higher count would obviously reduce cost, and I suggest, therefore, that Managing Agents should besides cutting down their overheads drastically, afford all the assistance they can to their operatives to enable these improvements to be instituted without delay, while, on the other hand, the friends of Labour should encourage them to take advantage of the opportunities that may be offered. Otherwise I am afraid that the present bad times of the Bombay industry will culminate in a crisis, and a large number of mills will be forced into liquidation."

HEART-BURNING IN LANCASHIRE.

CONSIDERABLE LOSS OF TRADE.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The Lancashire members of Parliament declare that the decision of the Government of India to suspend the Cotton Excise Duty will be a serious blow to the Lancashire cotton industry which works on a very fine margin. One declared that it meant an important measure of protection to increasing the manufacturing industry of India and considerable loss of trade to Lancashire.—Reuter.

"INDIA'S BLOW AT LANCASHIRE."

LONDON, Dec. 1.

"India's blow at Lancashire" is the heading of the "Manchester Guardian's" leader on the decision of the Government of India to suspend the cotton excise duty which it declares cannot fail to injure Lancashire's staple industry when it is already seriously depressed. Drawing attention to the efforts of the millowners supported by the Indian members of the Legislative Council to have the duty abolished, the paper remarks, "It seems strange to the outsiders that they see a substantial advantage in subjecting their working people to extreme hardships of factory life in hot climate but they have no misgivings in this regard. They are not even concerned to know that the manufacturers intend to absorb every penny of the financial gain resulting from the abolition of the duty. The paper concludes by saying that Lancashire did not want the excise duty levied for its own sake but it wanted to be able to compete in classes of goods made in Lancashire as well as in India.—Reuter.

JUBILATION IN DELHI

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, Dec. 1.

There is universal Jubilation at the suspension of the Cotton Excise Duty. The Press acclaim it and the leaders rejoice. Lala Lajpatrai says it was a standing wrong to India that one of her greatest industries should have been handicapped by an extraordinary duty of this kind which no country in the world would tolerate. Now that Excise Duty has been suspended there can be no excuse for the millowners to continue the cut in the wages of the workmen and I hope the mill-owners will have the good sense to cancel this cut and put an end to the strike which has caused so much misery to the workmen.

YOUNG EFFORTS IN ART.

The Exhibition of Arts and Crafts organised by the Youth Week Celebrations Committee will be closed to-morrow. The Exhibition has been very popular. The various exhibits in the interesting sections allotted to painting, sculpture, photography and geometric designs have already attracted the usual appreciation and attention. But those who have the desire to understand some of the increasing new directions in which India's artistic talent is struggling to find an adequate outlet should not miss the opportunity of scrutinising the exhibits in the sections allotted also to the architectural drawings, particularly the designs for the Youths' Palace, and the home-crafts which contain specimens sufficiently indicative of the artistic distinction which awaits understanding and opportunities. The young men and women who have with commendable zeal and despite the inexperience natural in the circumstances deserve undoubtedly sympathy and encouragement.

"DANGERS TO INDIAN ART."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report of my speech published to-day in your journal contains an obvious error. I did not say: "Sir Edwin Lutyens had not established his reputation as an artist in his own country." I said, Sir Edwin had established a reputation in his country for the kind of architecture which was no qualification for the monumental work he was allowed to attempt at New Delhi. His claim, moreover, as an architect contained claims of such vast magnitude that even his own country, even his own county perhaps, would hesitate to accept.—Yours, etc.

KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.

Dec. 1.

JAGANNATH SHANKARSHET'S STATUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Committee of Management of the Hindu Cremation and Burial ground at the Sonapur lane, have, it seems, thought of removing the statue of the Hon. Jagannath Shankarshet in the Sonapur grounds from its present position to another convenient and conspicuous place near about with a view to provide the laying down of rails for the carriage of fuel to the cremation grounds. The orthodox section of the Hindu population are sure to raise a hue and cry on this question of the shifting of the present statue, or the placing of a new statue quite close to, but not on the old site. Mere sentiment, and not reason, public utility and convenience in matters of such socio-religious character, is what generally sways the minds of the orthodox section of the public. I have therefore to suggest to the authorities concerned to place this question for consideration before a larger meeting of the General Committee which should be held in the library adjoining the statue in order that the members present may have an opportunity of judging the situation on the spot.—Yours, etc.,

L. B. NAYAK,
A member of the General Committee.
Nov. 27.

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PROTECTIVE DUTY URGED TO KEEP IT OUT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Giving evidence before the Tariff Board to-day, Mr. A. A. Bray speaking on behalf of the Indian Mining Association said that they were of opinion that imports of coal from South Africa to India must be shut out if at all possible. At present, however, it was not very clear what advantages South Africa enjoyed except a lower raising cost and some advantage owing to the one and six-pence exchange. The quality of Transvaal coal was much the same as that of Bengal. Natal was, however, reputed to be ten per cent. better. The steamer freight from South Africa to Bombay was ten shillings per ton which was practically the same as Rs. 6/8 from Calcutta to Bombay. The Indian railway freight to the port of shipment was lower, and would be lower still when the shipment of graded coal started and they got a further rebate of eight annas. The grounds on which the Association might fairly ask for a discriminating duty against South Africa were that by reason of their easily worked coal and consequent lower raising cost South African owners could and, in fact, did dump their surplus raisings into India. The Association added that their aim was to keep out of India the 3,00,000 tons of African coal now imported and to replace it by the same quantity of Indian coal and to send it if possible, by sea through the Kidderpore docks. The protective duties suggested by the Indian Mining Federation, namely, five rupees per ton on South African coal and ten rupees per ton on all other coal imported into India did not commend themselves in their entirety to the Association as they seemed to go beyond the economic necessities of the present situation.

In reply to the President the witness stated that coal that was imported from the United Kingdom came for special purposes and he thought it would come in whatever duty might be imposed. In his opinion there would be no appreciable increase in the price of coal in Bombay and Karachi even if the protective duty which the Association suggested were imposed.—A. P.

KHAR RESIDENTS' GRIEVANCES.

EXCESSIVE WATER-TAX AND DEFECTIVE LIGHTS.

Mr. Hiralal M. Desai, Hon. Secretary of Khar-Laxmi Nagar Residents' Association, has forwarded a memorial to the Deputy Director of the Development Directorate and Bandra Municipality, in which he has summed up some of the grievances of the residents of Khar which is a rising suburb of Bombay between Bandra and Santa Cruz. The morial has laid special emphasis on three difficulties, viz., water supply, lighting arrangements and nuisance caused by Bandra Municipality by dumping municipal refuse on lands between Ghodbunder Road and railway lines.

In the memorial, the system of dual administration in Khar, which is mainly responsible for the lack of proper municipal supervision, has been vigorously attacked, and whenever, the Association has complained about various grievances, it has been frequently referred by the Bandra Municipality to the Development Directorate, and vice-versa, thus putting the residents to considerable hardships. The Development Directorate had made promise of making Khar a *'model suburb'* but the pledge has not been so far fulfilled.

It has been further pointed out that the rate at which water is supplied in Khar as Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons, which is calculated to be a burdensome tax on the people of Khar who are mainly composed of middle class families. Apart from this, while people in Bandra got water at Rs. 0-12-0 per 1,000 gallons, people in Khar get it at Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons, though Khar is directly under the same municipal administration (of Bandra), thus allowing an invidious distinction to continue.

Lighting arrangements are also imperfect and various deputations had been sent to the Bandra Municipality but without any result. One portion of Khar has been provided with a few lamps while the other portion is left absolutely without a lamp.

Though the Bandra Municipal Council and their officers have been taking boasting that Bandra is the first town in India to introduce free and compulsory education, yet it is to be regretted that Khar which is in Bandra Municipality is not provided with a single school for the education of the children.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

Karuna Shanker Rewashanker (35), a labourer in Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company was trying to cross Esplanade Road on Friday morning when he was knocked down by a motor car belonging to Dr. Davison and driven by his chauffeur Sitaram Bhagoji. He was removed to G. T. Hospital where he died on Sunday death being due to shock and hæmorrhage. At the inquest held by the Coroner, the chauffeur Sitaram said he was on the proper side of the road and was driving the car slowly. The deceased was going in the direction of a tram car when the front mudguard struck him and he fell down. Witness removed the injured man to the hospital in his car.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

KONKAN MUSLIMS' EDUCATION.

Mr. Daud Yusuf Mukadam (Karachi) thinks that the chief educational need of the Konkan Muslims is not so much annual conferences as a permanent educational society like the Anjuman Himdyat-Islam of Lahore and the Sind Madrasat-ul-Islam.

WANTED A PAPER FOR INDORE.

"A well-wisher" (Indore) says that it is a disgrace that Indore has yet no paper of its own and the Public Intelligence Bureau, recently started, publishes Indore news in foreign papers; whereas even smaller states like Dewas have successful weeklies.

COMMUNAL PREJUDICES.

Mr. N. C. Sinha (Patna) regrets that when recently touring through the Bombay Presidency, with a friend they were not allowed the use of the better class Dharamshalas and sometimes were given the worst rooms, possibly on communal grounds. He adds that when later he heard a lot of the Brahmin-non-Brahmin controversy, he was not surprised!

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

"Councillor" (Bandra) says that the nominated members of the above Municipality have been doing good work, and being only four in a body of twenty-five do not materially change the self-governing character of the body while they serve to represent minorities.

UNRECOGNISED LABOUR LEAGUE.

Mr. K. S. Ruikar, General Secretary, C. P. and Berar Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Nagpur, regrets that the C.I.S. and W. Company of Nagpur has not yet recognised the local Labour League started a year ago.

UNEMPLOYED GRADUATES

Mr. B. S. Tantry (Bombay) deplores the present plight of the unemployed graduates, who staked their all on their education but are now even without bread. He appeals to Government and leaders not to neglect them merely because they suffer silently but to devise some means to relieve their unemployment.

VICEROY-DESIGNATE.

Mr. Dady B. Poonawalla (Poona) asks why public receptions should at all be given at the expense of the poor taxpayer to the Viceroy-designate who has yet to show either his statesmanship or his sympathy for India.

WITHDRAW!

"R. R. N." (Bombay) calls upon Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to withdraw the words "fools or insane" which he applied to patriots like late Sir P. M. Mehta and some others in a recent speech in the Corporation.

WAY-SIDE BEGGARS.

Mr. P. B. Datar (Bombay) says that way-side beggars are increasing in number in Bombay and appeals to the authorities, the public and social service institutions to relieve their distress and especially to care for the young and reclaimable.

ILLICIT LIQUOR.

Mr. Cawasji N. Dandiwalla (Billimoria) says that the granting of some licenses to sell mowras in Jalalpur Taluka for feeding the cattle has led to illicit distilling of liquor and suggests that steps should be taken to prevent such abuses.

CORPORATORS' ATTENDANCE.

"Soubhadra" suggests that for the benefit of voters at the ensuing municipal elections the number of meetings of the Corporation, the Standing Committee and the Schools Committee attended by each member should be published.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

"A Passenger" (Bombay) requests the General Traffic Manager of the above Railway to stop the evening Workmen Train at Dadar as otherwise the Dadar workmen are much inconvenienced.

"DEPRESSED" CLASSES AND TEMPLES.

"Vijayasham" (Thana) appeals to the managers of public temples to the universal call of humanity by throwing open the temples to the "Depressed" Classes. Failing that, he appeals to the well-to-do humanitarians to build new temples for the use of all Hindus.

A LAW CLASS FOR BARODA.

"Prabhakar" (Bombay) requests the senior members of the Baroda Bar to expedite the opening of a Law Class at Baroda by consenting to work as professors.

RESIGNATION AS A PROTEST.

Mr. K. A. Desai (Bhivani) says that he has resigned his membership of the Bhivani Municipal Committee as a protest against the unfair decision of the Punjab Government regarding the alleged corrupt practices in the Municipality.

WIRELESS STATIONS IN BURMA.

BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

The Indian States and Eastern Agency, Bombay, has received an order from the Burma Police authorities for three special wireless stations complete with power plant. These stations will be Marconi Stations capable of providing speech communication over distance of 30-40 miles and telegraph communication by Morse code over distances up to 100 miles.

The whole apparatus of each station will be so arranged that it can be easily moved for use in different localities as required.—A. P.

Lahore.—The Punjab Government have appointed 3rd December as the date for the nomination of candidates and 8th December for scrutiny of nominations to fill a vacancy in the Legislative Assembly owing to the resignation of his seat by Lala Hansraj of Jullunder.—A. P.

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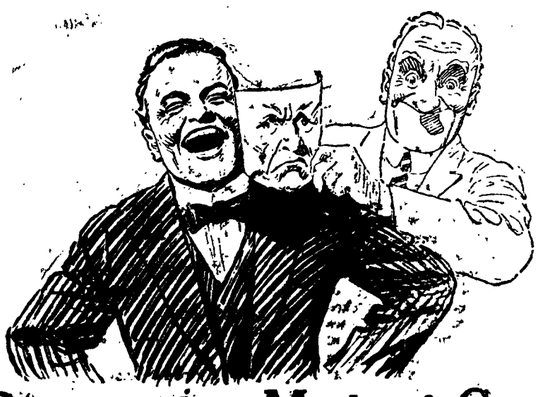

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"CLOSE UP YOUR RANKS."

LALAJI'S APPEAL TO SWARAJISTS.

DON'T BEHAVE LIKE NERO

In a special article in the "Tribune", Lala Lajpatrai makes an earnest appeal to the Swarajists to close up their ranks and be friends. He begs of Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar to give up insisting on labelling the policy of the party as responsive co-operation and of Pandit Motilal to alter and modify his code of discipline. He appeals to both sides to drop their respective campaigns and take to solid work. In the course of his article Lalaji writes:—

I have tried my best to understand the differences between the two sections of the Swaraj Party, and for the life of me I have so far failed to grasp them fully. Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar maintain that the policy of the party is one of responsive co-operation and should be called by that name. Pt. Motilal refuses to label the policy of the party by any definite name. Both sides are agreed that the policy of "constant, continuous and uniform obstruction" has failed and cannot be re-adopted. Both sides are equally agreed that the party has acted rightly in accepting nominations on Committees and standing for Presidentships of Councils and the Assembly. Neither maintains that the country is prepared for Civil Disobedience. Both hold that Civil Disobedience is a perfectly legitimate weapon to be used when the country is ready for it, which it is not at the present moment. Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar are of opinion that the members of the party should accept ministerships whenever and wherever offered, though only under certain conditions and circumstances, but they do not see any immediate chances of ministerships being offered to or accepted by them. Pt. Motilal has no objection to the acceptance of ministerships by Swarajists when the Government makes a genuine offer and gives evidence of a real change of heart. The conditions and circumstances under which Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar would be prepared to accept office cannot be other than those contemplated by Pt. Motilal. Here again it is hard to find any *real* difference between the two. The only point of difference which seems to me to matter relates to the freedom of expression and agitation which Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar claim for their views and opinions, and the right to which is practically denied by Pt. Motilal in the name of discipline. May I respectfully ask the leaders of the Swaraj Party if this matter is so difficult of adjustment as to make a split inevitable?

Mahatma Gandhi's non-cooperation is dead and gone. But the same is true about the cooperation of Messrs. Chintamani and others of the Liberal school. You can neither cooperate nor non-cooperate whole-heartedly. You cannot cooperate, because the ruling power will not allow you the privilege of doing so except on its own terms, and as honourable and honest patriots, you cannot agree to those terms. You cannot non-cooperate because you are too hopelessly divided among yourselves to make any programme of non-cooperation even tolerably successful. We are divided both horizontally and vertically. Under the circumstances the path of wisdom lies in following a middle course and doing what *is possible and practicable*. For God's sake let us not fight over words. Words are no doubt at times very potent in the evolution of human progress but our situation is at present so miserably gloomy as to make our fight over words look extremely ridiculous and petty.

FACE FACTS.

I will beg of Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar to give up insisting on labelling the policy of the party as responsive cooperation and I will beg of Pt. Motilal to alter and modify his code of discipline. Pt. Motilal is right in holding that there can be no response unless the Government makes an offer which the country could honourably accept. Both parties may take it from me that under the present circumstances there is no chance of the Government making any such offer. On the other hand Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar are right in holding that when there is such an offer or when in any Province the circumstances would justify a change of policy, a change of policy might be considered on its merits without any bias in favour of or against catch-phraes. As an humble co-worker in the public field for the last 40 years, in all humility and with great respect for both parties, I beg to appeal to them to drop their respective campaigns and take to solid work. Accepting offices under Government is only a means to an end. All of us want to build up a nation. All desire political and economic freedom. The latter are the resultant of certain conditions which must be produced with tolerable durability before any thing worth having could be achieved. We have been wrong in assuming that those conditions have been secured or that they could be secured so early, and within such a short time as we fixed for it. There is no party in the country to-day which can honestly say that it has not been guilty of such assumptions. Let us now cease to assume anything. Let us face the facts.

THROW ASIDE VANITY.

The facts are that we are communally divided; that this division is getting worse every day; that the education we have received and are receiving is hopelessly muddling, ineffective, unpractical and morally and economically inefficient. It creates and helps in multiplying these divisions; and has produced so much unrest, unemployment and misery in the ranks of the so-called educated in all communities that multitudes of the latter are prepared to do anything to get out of the slough of despair into which circumstances have thrown them. There is no class or group of persons in the country that leads a hopeful or a cheerful life except a handful of officials getting fat salaries, or a handful of lawyers making their pies by exploiting the desperate condition of the litigant public or a handful of landlords living on the sweated labour of their tenants. The standard of life has risen on all sides but the means of keeping up that standard are not forthcoming. Trade and industry are both paralysed. The capitalists and the workers are both crying for help, but no help is forthcoming. The top-heavy system of administration has become even more wooden than it was before 1919. The situation is bewildering and perplexing in the extreme. Instead of concentrating our minds on finding a solution of our problems, we are fighting over words, formulas and phrases. There is much work to be done for which we have neither men nor money. Instead of endeavouring to find the latter, we are wasting energy and time in quarrelling and calling each other names. Let us throw aside vanity, dip deep into our souls and in all honesty see our mistakes and faults. Where is the man among us who can throw stones at another? Whose is the soul among us who can say he has been right all along and will always be right in the future? We have erred in the past. There is no guarantee that we shall not err in the future. The only thing to do is to recognise our past errors, try to make up for them and provide against making similar errors in the future.

COUNTRY GOING TO DOGS.

The country is crying for food, for clothes, for sanitary houses, for education, for work and wages, and we are fighting over words. The country is getting hopeless and soulless and we are wrangling over formulas. The country is going to the dogs and we are helping the latter in tearing us into pieces. The country is being denuded of all conditions of self-respect, and we are falling out for the prestige of individuals and parties. Hindus are fighting with Hindus, Muslims with Muslims and both with each other. The best among us are behaving like Nero. May I humbly venture to suggest that this is no time for quarrelling and making confusion worse confounded? Nothing is immediately within reach. Nothing is immediately realisable. The goal is not in sight, the workers are so few. Let us weigh our words, balance our actions, lest the responsibility of making the situation absolutely irredeemable should fall on our heads. Let us never forget that millions are hanging on our words. They look to us for light and guidance and for eventual deliverance. We cannot expect any mercy or consideration from them if we fail them at this juncture. And fail them we must if we persist in our present vain-glorious attitude, in playing upon words, and in wasting time and money over futile and petty quarrels. I say this is no spirit of sermonising, nor in one of superior wisdom. I am only an humble worker in the ranks, prepared to work with and under any one whom the country and its people choose to lead and guide. But I say this in all sincerity:

"Close up your ranks and be friends."

ALL-INDIA DIST. BOARDS CONFERENCE

The convening Committee consisting of Messrs. S. S. Naik, President, District Board Suburban District, Bombay, N. C. Kelkar, Poona, M. S. Aney, Yeotmal, and others announces that the first All-India District Boards Conference will be held at Cawnpore during the coming Congress session. All members of District Boards and others interested are requested to attend the Conference and take part in the deliberations concerning the legal position and administrative condition of these bodies in different provinces. Those who wish to attend are requested to acquaint themselves with the working of the Local Self-Government Acts in their respective provinces. The name of the President, time and place of the meeting will be announced later on. Correspondence, and resolutions to be proposed in the Conference should be addressed to the Secretary, c/o the "Kesari" Office, Poona.

ALL-INDIA DESHBANDHU MEMORIAL FUND.

Rs. 90,958 have been so far collected for the All-India Deshbandhu Memorial Fund.

DEATH OF MR. R. M. SANE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARSI, Nov. 29.

Mr. R. M. Sane, died suddenly this morning at 3-30 a.m. of heart-failure at the age of 67. He was a successful pleader and a public-spirited man, known throughout Maharashtra first as an editor of "Dnan-Prakash" and latterly as the most sincere worker in the cause of the co-operative movement. The bank here which is exceptionally flourishing bears testimony to his able and wholehearted devotion to the cause. The funeral was largely attended by officials and non-officials and peoples of all communities.

Amraoti, Nov. 29.—Of the 20 Mahomedan accused who were under trial in a criminal case that arose out of the murder of Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh of Shirala, on the 23rd September, 1925, Mr. A. D. St. C. Barr, Special Additional Sessions Judge, has found eleven to be guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and under Section 304 part 1 of the Indian Penal Code, sentenced 9 of them to rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and 2, to 7 years. The rest were acquitted.—A. P.

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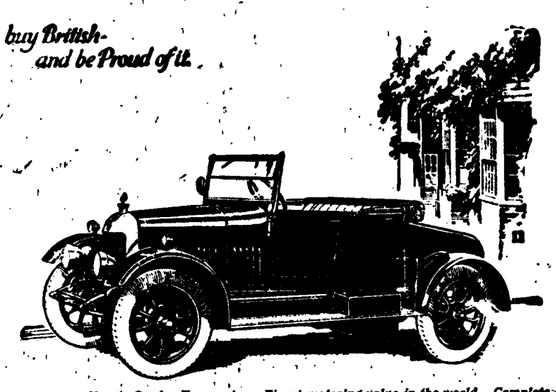

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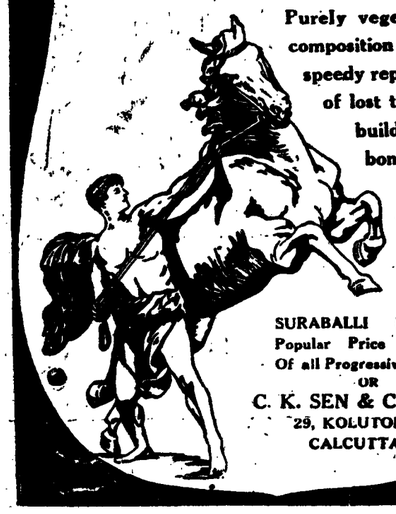

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